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VOL. 1 NO. 212 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7. 1913. ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	8000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledoni ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

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City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

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Delhi.

WANTED for passage home Dec. 10th fully trained English nurse for child 5 months. Possible permanency.—Apply to BLAKE, 21st Lancers, Rawal Pindi.

WANTED small BUNGALOW or FLAT with good servants' quarters, or to share Bungalow or Flat.

CARDALE,
24, Esplanade Road.

WANTED—About Nov. 25th an English Nurse for two children, a girl of 5½ and a body of 3. Wages from Rs. 40.

Apply Mrs. E. H. BOOME, 112th Infantry, Nowshera, N. W. F. Province.

WANTED at once—2 Typists, minimum speed 30 words, 2 Accountant Clerks, Entrance passed, neat handwriting essential, those with business experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to A. BARAKAT & Co., Delhi.

WANTED—Strong pair of Tonga Ponies, not under 13-3. Free from vice or any tricks. Must go in both saddles. Would take a tonga and ponies complete if moderate price. Apply Col. HUTTON DAWSON, Mount Abu.

WANTED a GRADUATE on pay of Rs. 50, with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials.

CHHOTULAL S. SHAH,
Chairman, School Board,
Viramgam.

WANTED a European Bandmaster, to join at Nowshera on 1st January or 15th February 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to BAND PRESIDENT, 24th Punjabis, Bannu, N.W.F.P.

WANTED an experienced and trained Graduate on Rs. 70—75, for Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan Sitapur. B. Sc preferred. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan (Sitapur).

WANTED a GRADUATE on pay of Rs. 50, with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials.

CHHOTULAL S. SHAH,
Chairman, School Board,
Viramgam.

WANTED GRADUATES for the New English School, Nadiad. With Language, Science and Mathematics preferred Apply sharp. Pay Rs. 50 to 80:—

S. A. VASAVADA,
Nagerwada, Junagadha. Head Master.
0706

WANTED from March 1914, a fully trained teacher, qualified also to teach Kindergarten. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. and all found—Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Church of England Orphanage, Dussoorie.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital, Ludhiana—One qualified female Nurse or Sub-assistant Surgeon to act as nurse; pay Rs. 60 p. m. with house rent Rs. 15 p. m.; and a qualified female Compounder on Rs. 25 p. m. Apply with testimonials to The CIVIL SURGEON. Ludhiana.

WANTED sharp, for Auditors' Office, HINDOO CLERKS, with thorough experience of Gujarati Accounts; also JUNIOR CLERKS quick at figures knowing type and good handwriting.

See with full particulars in own writing
MESSRS. NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL.
21, Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED a children's NURSE in a respectable Hindu family in the moffussil, children's previous experience unnecessary. Hospital nurse and a Hindu preferred. Must be fond of children—good salary. Apply with terms and particulars to Box No 118, "Bombay Chronicle." 0707

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST with experience of office work on Rs. 100 p. m. and one experienced Clerk on Rs. 25 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials before 3rd November to the MIR MUNSHI to H. H. the Maharaja, Alwar.

WANTED at once the services of three SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per month, on temporary Establishment. The Candidates must have knowledge of Survey works and be able to prepare Plans and Estimates. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Sub-overseer's examination and had previous experience of road work.

T. S. PIPE,
Ag: Executive Engineer, A. D.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two TYPISTS.—Apply NADIRSHA and DARASHA, Solicitors, 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED—A regimental Schoolmaster. Total salary Rs. 35. He will be required to enlist. No one with less than Entrance pass qualification need apply—Applications stating qualifications should be made to THE QUARTER MASTER, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, Ahmedabad Camp.

WANTED CANVASSERS and AGENTS in Bombay, and Mofussil for Brass Door Plates, Good Commission or Salary. Apply

C. RATILAL & CO.,
Morarjee Gokuldas Bldgs. No. 5,
Khetwadi Main Road,
0719 Bombay No. 4.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A. or M. Sc., salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150 Second Master, should be a B.A. or B.Sc. salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to

THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhampur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

WANTED—For the State Engineer's office, Palitana State, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Pay upto Rs 50.

Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's office. Must know English and Gujrati.—Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to STATE ENGINEER. Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913. stating pay expected.

WANTED AGENTS to introduce the MILLIONS POLICY on Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 25, to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE COY., LTD.,
0691 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.
Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL for the Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore. The appointment is open to Statutory Natives of India only and will be for a period of six months in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. If the services of the officer appointed be made permanent the rate of salary will be Rs. 250 a month with annual increment of Rs. 25 a month rising up to Rs. 500. The appointment does not carry compensation allowance or the right to free quarters. Candidates should have completed a course of instruction in Textile manufacture at a recognized Technical Institute and should possess Mill experience and a thorough knowledge of the management of Textile Machineries. The selected candidate should be fully capable of taking charge of the work of the Principal of the Institute during his absence on inspection. Applicants should provide with their testimonials, a full statement of their qualifications, particulars under the following heads:

(1) Age.
(2) Nationality.
(3) Whether they are statutory natives of India.
(4) Whether married or single and with or without family.
(5) And how soon they could join after receiving notice of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Govt. Weaving Institute,
Serampore, Bengal.

FOR SALE:

BOATS FOR SALE—Two Clinker built eight-oared boats, one Clinker built four-oared boat, one tub four and several Rob Roy canoes.

The above boats are old but in good condition and fit for several years hard work, and are only sold owing to newer boats having been bought. Prices from Rs. 200 downwards. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona.

B. W. M. BERYL, I. P. A. C., aged 11, has played in several tournaments, up to weight. Believed polo sound. Price, Rs. 800. Apply to Lieut. E. V. BINNEY, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

FOR SALE.

15-20 H.-P. NAPIER CAR—5-seated Landaulet Body, Lighting Dynamo system, spare wheel etc. Can be tried in Bombay by appointment. Suitable offers will be considered. ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd., Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. 0695

B. Aus. M. TWIST, by Coil, 8 years, 1st class polo pony, very fast and handy, played in several tournaments still a maiden and likely to win races. Rs. 2,000.

Apply to CAPTAIN W. J. SIMPSON, I.M.S., Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE—A pair of imported Airedale dogs: perfect manners, and in good health. For particulars apply to Mrs. BOWER, 6 Parvati Villas, Poona.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL a large quantity of earth filling from a cutting at Reay Road, Mazagon. Particulars may be obtained from.

MESSRS. PHATAK & WALCHAND,
Wadi Bunder Road.

FOR SALE DARRACQ CAR, 15 h.p., 4 cyl., 5 seats, suitable for private or Taxi use, in perfect order, Rs. 2,750. Apply

THE CITY GARRAGE,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE TURN-OUT, BAY WALER, "C" Spring VICTORIA and HARNESS, complete. Price Rs. 900 or reasonable offer. Apply to

P. G. POLLARD,
Post Box 231, Bombay,
Telephone No. 344.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—Owner ordered to Persian Gulf. 25 h.p. Four Cylinder Studebaker Car, complete with hood, screen dynamo lighting out it, electric self-starter, detachable rims, spare rim, Stewart speedometer and full equipment. Bought in June 1913, Rs. 4,800.

Apply to CAPT. LIVESAY, 102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Bull-terrier Puppies, by "Robert the Devil" (Won His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup for the best dog in the show, Naini Tal, 1913, ex "Boomsbury Patch" (2nd prize, Simla, 1912) and "Patsey" born on the 19th July 1913, and the 2nd August 1913, respectively, marked Rs. 50, each, pure white Rs. 150 each. Hearing guaranteed. Apply to W. E. JARDINE, The Residency, Gwalior, C. I.

FOR SALE—One D. B. hammerless ejector, 12 bore Gun by Jeffries, Rs. 200, in canvas case. Very good condition.

2. .404 H. V. Mauser Magazine Rifle by Manton, with telescope sight, case and 80 cartridges, Rs. 240.

The owner has gone home and the above must be sold at once. Apply Lieut H. R. LODGE, R. F. A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer —11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 meter milometer. Insured till 23rd August, 1914 Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to

W. W. SMART, I.C.S.
0697 Poona.

FOR SALE.—One "ROVER" CAR, 6 H.P., two-seated, having two side electric and one head gas lamps with tool complete. It is in good order and was used very carefully by an officer who left India. Price Rs. 900.

DHANNARAM HEERALAL,
Motor Dealer,
Nagpur.

FOR SALE, one second-hand ENGLISH CABRIOLET BUGGY, in excellent condition, fitted with Coupe steel wheels rubber tyred, by Windovers, London. Will suit any height horse, being fitted with body shifting arrangement for balancing. Price Rs. 400.

MANOCKJEE COWASJI & SON.
Coach and Motor Body Builders,
747, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

RIDING HORSE FOR SALE, Quiet, Carries a lady, Rs. 300 including Saddle and Bridle. Apply to H. SYMONS, Bombay Club.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—Ch. WALER GELDING, 15 hands, 6 yrs., showy and fast in harness, quiet to ride and up to weight, sold for no fault, Rs. 800; Buggy, done up in June and in good condition, but wants new tyres, Rs. 400; harness for above, first quality English, new in June, Rs. 100 Will take Rs. 1,200 for the lot. Apply,

SCOTT & Co.,
Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY STORES' CLEARANCE SALE. 15 days only. Commenced on the 1st November. An ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES. We are clearing our Stock at almost HALF PRICE to make room for goods shortly expected. A visit to us will result in mutual benefit. We endeavour to give double value for your Rupee.

THE BOMBAY STORES, LIMITED,
0718 Gents' House, Market, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PLATE GLASS PLATE GLASS

3,340 GLASS PLATE, 18¾in. by 16¼in. by 3/16in. thick, in good condition. Being offered for sale only because size is obsolete Reasonable offers considered. Apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

TO BE LET.

A Married Couple on the Apollo Bunder Lane 2 large rooms fully furnished. E Lights and fans to let with or without board. Excellent Cuisine. Apply Box 115 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

BILLIARD TABLE in first class condition can be had on hire complete in every way from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month from DAWSON & Co., 18 Parsee Bazar Street, Fort 0727

BOARD—RESIDENCE available Married Couple or single gents.—Apply Mrs. BURDETT, 4, Wellesley House, Cooperage.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available immediate occupation for Married Couple or Bachelors, also outside Board.—Apply Mrs. RENNARD 1, Waterloo Mansions.

MAHABLESHWAR—A number of furnished BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Apply to ADARJI & BROS.

REQUIRED ON HIRE a large Dancing Marquee without poles 60 feet by 30 to 40 feet with proper dancing floor to be erected in Sialkot middle of December. Reply submitting estimate by wire to MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Lancers, Sialkot.

TO BE LET from 1st January 1914—The commodious first floor of SCHOEN HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.—Apply to Mr P. M. MURZBAN, next door. 0724.

TO LET—At 107, Esplanade Road, Office Room, with water laid on, formerly occupied by medical man. Rent Rs. 75.—Apply Dr. BOYES on the Premises.

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on the sea shore, situated admirably quiet, cool, and pleasant. Rent only Rs. 225, admirably suited to an English Family. For inspection and further particulars apply to.

B. SAKHARAMJI & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

NEW NOVELS.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

PAPER Rs. 1-12. CLOTH Rs. 2-4.

In Old Madras. By B. M. Croker.
The Devil's Keg. The Story of the Foss River Ranch. By Ridgwell Cullum.
The Home of the Seven Devils. A Romance By Horace W. C. Newte, Author of "Sparrows," "Pansy Meates," "A Young Lady," etc.
Man And Woman. By L. G. Moberly.
The Surest Bond. Effie Adelaide Rowlands.
Sheila Intervenes. By Stephen McKenna.
Tess Harcourt. By Rosamond Napier, Author of "Tamsie," "The Faithful Failure," "The Heart of a Gypsy," etc.
The Coryston Family. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Open Road. A Romance of High Adventure. By Halliwell Sutcliffe, Author of "A Man of the Moors," "Mistress Barbara Cunliffe," "Through Sorrow's Gates," "Kingfisher Blue," "The Strength of the Hills." Illustrated.
Justice Suspended. By Richard Marsh.
The Road To Victory. By Rose Schuster.
The Proof of The Pudding. By Edwin Pugh.
Cupid Goes North. By Martin Swayne. Author of "The Sporting Instinct" "Lord Richard in the Pantry."
Richard Furlong. A Novel. By E. Temple Thurston. Two illustrations by W. R. Dakin.
The Devil's Garden. By W. B. Maxwell.
The Iron Trail. By Rex Beach.
The Lady Married. By the Author of "The Lady of the Decoration."
Sonia By Maud Diver.
The Contrast. By Elinor Glyn.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.
197

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

WANTED a SMART MISTRY for supervising works of Buildings and Roads, with a knowledge of plans and estimates, pay according to the qualifications. Applications will be received up to the 15th instant.

(Sd.) J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.
Thana, 3rd November, 1913. 0722

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, wish to engage a Managing Agent for working the Company's Mills situated in Shandra (consisting of about 24,000 spindles and 450 looms) for a period of five years.

The Managing Agent will have to find the working capital 2 to 3 lakhs. Persons willing to take up the appointment should apply, stating terms on which they would be willing to work and name of party who will actually superintend work on their behalf to LALA KARKISHEN LAL, Barrister-at-Law, (Cantab) Lahore, before 15th November 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN.

MONDAY the 10th November, 1913, being a GAZETTED HOLIDAY, the UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN will run from Lonavla to Bombay on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, instead of MONDAY leaving Lonavla at 7-45 and arriving Bombay Victoria Terminus at 10-44 as usual.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November, 1913. 0262

SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.

A SERIES OF LECTURES on the SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AND THE END OF THE WORLD IN THE SEARCHLIGHT OF GOD'S PROPHETIC WORD, will be given by Evangelists G. W. Pettit and G. F. Enoch, assisted by competent helpers beginning SUNDAY, NOVEMBER NINTH (9th) at 6-30 p.m.

A large NEW HALL has been fitted up with a view to furnishing every possible comfort to the public. The NEW HALL is located on the ground floor of READY-MONEY BUILDING, APOLLO BUNDER, OPPOSITE WATSON'S ANNEXE. A most cordial welcome is extended to the public. The subjects are of world-wide interest to every observer of current topics. You are asked to come, and will be made welcome.

WANTED.

WANTED a SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 50—2—100. Applicants must possess a sub-overseer or sub-assistant surgeon's certificate from a recognized institution. The selected candidate will be sent at Municipal and Government expense for six months' training to Bombay and will be confirmed in case he passes. The post is pensionable. Applicants should state their age and forward copies of their testimonials. Applications must reach before the 15th November 1913.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee,
Nagpur.
Nagpur, 3rd November, 1913. 0725

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next SESSION commences on January 5th 1914. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 5th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 5th and the following days.

All candiates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 5th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 13th October 1913.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, up to 4 p.m. of FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1913, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and other stations on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Railway.

2. A Tender Form and Schedule, to which is attached a notice embodying the terms and conditions, &c., of the sale, can be had on application to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited Negapatam, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any Tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender, not to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office
Trichinopoly, 21st October, 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

THACKER'S BOMBAY DIRECTORY, AND THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.

OUR TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE is in Bombay to compile Bombay Directory (Rs. 4-8) and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory (Rs. 25). Firms, Officials, Residents, Private individuals, etc., are requested to send in their particulars at an early date to the address given below:—

Travelling Representative,
THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, Ld.,
Care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld.,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
24th October, 1913. 0723

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the TREASURER in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, which is to fall vacant shortly. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500, rising by annual increment of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per mensem. Leave and pension will be earned under the rules in Civil Service Regulations. The Treasurer is directly responsible for the whole of the balances and valuables of the department and will be required to deposit Rupees One lakh in Government Promissory Notes and also to execute a bond jointly with two approved sureties for Rupees Fifty Thousand each. Particulars regarding the powers of the Treasurer as regards the appointment, removal of his subordinates and other information as also the form of security bond may be obtained from the office of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Applications with copies of certificates regarding character and respectability together with the names, occupation and address of the sureties will be received by the Undersigned.

N. G. BASU,
for Head Commissioner.

Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
The Treasury.
Calcutta, the 30th October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR,

Down From Bombay H.M.	Stations.	Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep	7-24
8-18 „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11-4 „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25 „	Jhansi..... „	15-57
15-14 „	Gwalior..... „	13-48
17-45 „	Agra Cantonment..... „	11-14
18-41 „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21-0 „	„	8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-35
22-0 „	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7-5
23-10 „	Meerut Cantonment ..... „	5-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3-0 „	Ambala Cantonment..... Dep.	2-11
5-18 „	Ludhiana..... „	23-44
6-24 „	Jullundur..... „	22-37
8-4 „	Amritsar ..... „	21-1
9-33 „	Lahore ..... „	20-0
16-5 „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.		Up H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arr.	12-35
21-0 Arr.	Delhi..... Dep.	8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.	Ambala..... Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.		Up. H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
13-25 Dep.	Jhansi..... Dep.	15-57
14-0 Arr.	Arr.	15-20
16-20 Dep.	Oral..... Dep.	13-14
18-45 „	Cawnpore ..... „	11-8
20-0 Arr.	Lucknow..... „	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following stores for twelve months, commencing from the First day of January One thousand nine hundred and fourteen:—

Cocoanut Oil	About	10 to	15 Cwts.
Castor Oil	„	200 to	300 Tons.
Bulk Oil Kerosene	„	70 to	80,000 Galls.
Kerosene Oil 150 deg. flash	„	200 to	300 Cases.
Axle Oil	„	30 to	40 Tons.
Engine Oil (Heavy)	„	10 to	15 „
H.E.Q. Oil or any other oil suitable for High Speed bearings		1 to	2 „
Loco. Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make) ...	„	8 to	10 „
F. F. F. Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make) ...	„	1 to	2 „
Lamp Cotton (Long Sizing No. 1 Best)	„	35 to	45 „
Waste Cotton ...	„	7 to	12 „
Tallow Russian	„	1 to	2 „
Country Blasting Powder—To stand the test made at the Colliery, particulars of which may be had on application ...	„	125 to	175 „

To be delivered free at Singareni Collieries Station, N. G. S. Railway.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakages and other preventable causes.

Empty Oil Casks will not be returned.

Each item to be tender for separately.

Sealed tenders endorsed as such, with samples, will be received by the Colliery Manager, at his Office, Singareni Collieries, up to 4 p.m. of the 30th November 1913.

Form of tender can be had on application at this office.

The succesful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Colliery Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE COLLIERY MANAGER,
Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., Ld.,
SINGARENI COLLIERIES (DECCAN.)
Office of the Colliery Manager,
Singareni Collieries,
31st October 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A REALLY NOTABLE FILM
"LOVE IN OLD BRABANT."
Full of pretty touches and quaint scenes.

The Magic Word
WIFFLES
is enough to guarantee a hearty laugh and there's 2,500 feet of it.

THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night at 9-15 sharp.
"THE PINK LADY"
The Success of the Two Hemispheres.
The Rage of America.

To-morrow Night.
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.

MONDAY & TUESDAY NOV. 10th & 11th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Farce.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
From the Lyric Theatre, London.

Wednesday Nov. 12th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE."
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

Thursday, November 13th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL."
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
Friday, November 14th,
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."
From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

Prices of Admission:—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5.**
Balcony Rs. **3.** Gallery Re. **1.**
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the la test London Ragtime Revues

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.

THE MAUD ALLAN, CHERNIAVSKY Co
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS McLEOD.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
BOX PLANS NOW OPEN.
The World Famous
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
THE RENOWNED
PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Manager: HOWARD EDIE.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Tharni Road. NIGHTLY Tel. No. 1271.
FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.
A GREAT THREE-REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA
DUBLIN DAN
THE IRISH DETECTIVE.
An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is n kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attract oa of the same name.
3,000 of Thrills. Several other Good Pictures.
NIGHTLY FROM 8-30 to 9-30 ONLY.
CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT WORK. | **"TALE OF TWO CITIES."**
PRIZE SHOWS *Saturday 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities.")* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.
Sandhurst Road,
GIRGAUM.
A Great three-reel Detective Drama
DUBLIN DAN
THE IRISH DETECTIVE.
An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attraction of the same name.
3,000 OF THRILLS.
SEVERAL OTHER GOOD PICTURES.
TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.
Saturday Price Show:—at 5 to 6-30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY the 8th November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms in Bank Street, Fort, valuable and substantial household furniture such as mirror and panel door, almirah, cupboards, bedsteads, dining table, chairs, handsome cabinet, sofa, easy and rocking chairs, writing table, hat stand, dressing and wash hand tables, flower vases, nearly new iron safe on stand by Godrej, etc.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On SUNDAY the 9th day of November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction opposite the Crawford Market in the shop in new Oomrigar Building the remaining stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business consisting of leather bags, suite cases, holdalls, school bags, kit bags, dressing case, letter case, money purses, tooth and coat brushes, cruet-stands, cash boxes, jewel boxes, sticks, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1913.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to al
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PHOPHALWADI ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHULESWAR ROAD.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 479 of 1912.

Advocate-General of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Buldeoram Rudram and others .....Dfts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed by a consent decree in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 7th day of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the shed or tenements standing thereon, situate at the Oart known as Phophatwadi on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road and admeasuring 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 549 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5165 and Street No. 7 and as bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the West portion of the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road belonging to the said Oart, and Bhop's house on the west by the wall of the house and Sweeper's passage on the South by the Sweeper's passage on the South by the house belonging formerly to the estate of Madan Damaji and Hari Damaji but now of the estate of the late Narayan Bawa and on the North by the house formerly of Narayan Manekji Seth but now belonging to Mukund Guiar Seth.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavaiya and Nagindas attorneys for the said Receiver at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the UNDERSIGNED.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRASS AND COPPER POTS OF THE INSOLVENT AT KANSARA CHAWL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Chhaganlal Umedram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. all the stock-in-trade of the Insolvent, lying at his shop at Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, consisting of copper and brass jugs, cups and saucers, dishes, trays, cups, big pots to hold water, and other miscellaneous pots, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY FRUITS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., The Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Veljee Narpal and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the undermentioned days and times and places the following goods:—

ON TUESDAY THE 11TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT KHARAK BAZAR, IN THE GODOWN OF MR. TRICUMJEE COOVERJEE.

One lot dry grapes, bittle nuts, dry rose flowers, majid, kajoo, dates, dry pigs, almonds etc.

ON THURSDAY THE 13TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) AT KHARAK BAZAR IN THE GODOWN, SITUATE AT GROUND FLOOR OF BABOOLAL PANALAL'S BUILDING.

One lot dates and maiya etc.

ON FRIDAY THE 14TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) IN THE GODOWN OF THE PORT TRUST, BENEATH THE BRIDGE.

Almonds, dry dates and majid etc.

ON SUNDAY THE 16TH INSTANT AT 10 A.M. (S.T.) AT LALMADI, IN THE GODOWN OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Almonds and Bittle nuts, etc.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS
LIQUID FUEL.
TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF
SHELL PETROL.

Address:—**GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

ON TUESDAY THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) AT IRON MARKET, IN THE GODOWN OF NARSI KHATAO.

Fresh and green dates, dry dates, etc.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 19TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD, IN THE GODOWN SITUATE NEAR THE FIRE WORKS GODOWN.

A large lot matting.

ON FRIDAY THE 21ST INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT MANDUI, IN THE GODOWN OF DEVJI CODHANJI OPPOSITE VEGETABLE GULLY.

Dry Corriander seeds, Almonds, Pista, etc.

ON THE SAME DAY AFTER THE ABOVE IS SOLD OFF AT THE GODOWN SITUATE AT MOODI BAZAR.

Dates, Akhrotes, Palms, dry grapes, Almonds, Pista etc.

The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery on the next day after the full payment of the balancing amount.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1913.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Nov.* 6).

Major F. de B. Hancock, from date of his return from leave, to act as Second Grade Political Agent during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Merewether on leave.

Major W. Beale to continue to act as Second Grade Political Agent vice Major Hancock.

Mr. R. MacTier, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days with effect from the 1st November, 1913.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Madras to Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. G N. Bower.

With effect from 1st September 1913, Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to be Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., reverting as Senior Collector.

Mr. H. Hodgkinson to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. E. P. Curry.

Mr. Jehangir Bahmanji Petit has been elected by the Committee of the Millowners' Association as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. Bahmanji Dinshah Petit, resigned.

The Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., to be President of the Bombay Medical Council vice Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, C.S.I., I.M.S., resigned.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that the additions as noted below be made in clauses III, VI, VII and X of Rule 67, Part I, at pages 38 and 39 of the Rules of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, Edition of 1909:—

(1) Insert the words "memorandum of cross-objections" between the words "appeal" and "or application" in lines 1 and 6 of clause III.

(2) Insert the words "memorandum of cross-objections or application" between the words "appeal" and "a refund" in line 3 of clause VI.

(3) Insert the words "memorandum of cross-objections or" between the words "appeal" and "or application" in line 1, clause VII and also the words "memorandum of cross-objections or application" between the words "appeal" and "or" in line 4 of the same clause.

(4) Insert the words "memorandum of cross-objections" between the words "appeal" and "or application" in line 4 of clause X.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

November 6th

S. S. Dumra	Burbridge		Busreh via Karachi.
S. S. Sangola	Scott		Rangoon.
S. S. Chupra	Macfadyen		Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer	Barala	for	Persian Gulf.
„	Kola	for	Do.
„	Duffield	for	Antwerp.

S. S. Chupra.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chupra, 3,962 tons, Captain D. Macfadyen, sailed on Thursday for Antwerp, with a general, same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sangola.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain E. Scott, sailed on Thursday for Rangoon, with balast.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Maloja with the homeward mails of the 1st instant arrived Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th November.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mantua with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo passed Suez at 2-30 a.m. on Thursday the 6th November.

THURSDAY November 6th. 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B.	Himalaya	Evans	P & O. S. N & Co
C. & E.	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
D. & E.	City or Sparta	McGregor	K. N. & Co.
F.	300 Ton Crane Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
H.	Abydos	Davis	B. & A S. N & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Eashmits	N. Y. K.
M.	ClanLamont	Turton	P. F. &Co
N.	Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. &Co
P.	Inkenturm	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
2. Elysia	Coverly	W. & A. G.& Co
3. Strathfillan	Meckenzi	W. & A. G. & Co
4. Saigon Maru	Kamaguchi	O. S. K.
5. Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
7. Roma	Greenbury	Ralli Bros.
8. Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 City of Bom.bay	Gray	K. N. & Co
15. Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	W & A. & Co
Dulwich	Rodding	T. M. & Co
Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co
Elgin	Patts	K. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Ilabenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Navasino	Simple	W. & A. G.& Co
Onda	Pittarm	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
Stephinotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. &Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Gram &co
Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. C A G. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 6th 1913.

275. *Enrolment.*—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Ctrength of the Corps from 24th October 1913.
No. 131 Sapper A.M. Gardiner, E.E. Company.
273. *Parade.*—Saturday 8th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 P.M., where gharries will be provided. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip, Captain R.A.,
Ad jutant, Bombay Volunteer. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 7th November 1913.

1180. *Parade*—Recuit March.-Monday the 10th instant. The Battalion will parade for a March through the City. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5. P.M.
Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with helmets.
1181. The First Aid Class will not be held on Monday the 10th instant owing to the March out.
1182. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 11th instant at 7-30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
11.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 11th instant at 6. 45 P.M.
1183. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a Bugle practice on Tuesday the 11th instant at the Bombay Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6. P.M.
1184. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 A.M. to 3. P.M on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 A. M. to 1 P.M. on Saturday, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.
1185. *Adjutant's Office.*—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Monday the 10th instant on account of Public Holiday.
1186. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7597 Vol. W.T. C. Huffam.
(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme north; minimum temperature is in excess at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal at Khandwa and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Calicut is the only station reporting rainfall.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 6th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	86.8	69.0	53	..	0.00	—0.06
Do. (4th) ..	85.8	67.0	56	..	0.00	—0.05
Jask ..	89.3	69.3	84	..	0.00	0.00
Muskat ..	88.8	80.3	77	..	0.00	0.00
Do. (2nd) ..	93.3	78.1	69	..	0.00	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	85.3	58.3	50	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi ..	75.9	48.6	73	..	0.11	+0.11
Lahore ..	84.3	53.2	63	..	0.06	0.00
Sirsa ..	86.3	59.0	61	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala ..	84.5	50.9	59	..	0.05	—0.14
Delhi ..	85.0	62.8	47	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91.0	64.5	39	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri ..	?	60.6	59	..	0.00	—0.10
Jhansi ..	93.1	64.0	42	..	0.00	—0.03
Cawnpore ..	89.6	60.5	63	..	0.00	—0.22
Allahabad ..	92.1	62.5	48	..	0.00	—0.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	91.1	59.8	55	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi ..	88.5	69.5	45	..	0.00	—0.04
Ajmer ..	88.6	64.2	61	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur ..	92.2	72.1	33	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah ..	93.6	65.6	36	..	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93.5	64.0	46	..	0.00	0.00
Dwarka ..	85.8	77.7	58	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval ..	90.6	72.3	50	..	00.0	0.00
Rajkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para. ..	93.0	65.8	43	..	0.00	0.00
Surat ..	95.4	66.1	56	..	0.00	—0.01
Ahmedabad ..	96.6	66.2	55	..	0.00	0.00
Deesa ..	95.8	58.4	39	..	0.00	0.00
Neemuch ..	89.9	?	36	..	0.00	0.00
Indore ..	89.6	60.1	48	..	0.00	—0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	89.8	57.3	55	..	0.00	—0.12
Saugor ..	90.3	65.1	34	..	0.00	—0.04
Hoshangabad ..	90.6	63.4	50	..	0.00	—0.06
Khandwa ..	94.2	63.1	41	..	0.00	—0.10
Akola ..	98.2	59.0	38	..	0.00	—0.13
Amraoti ..	90.8	63.3	41	..	0.00	—0.12
Nagpur ..	90.1	59.8	54	..	0.00	—0.29
Chanda ..	89.0	56.5	67	..	..	—0.30
Raipur ..	88.7	63.6	53	..	..	—0.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.1	75.6	74	..	..	—0.22
Ratnagiri ..	93.8	68.4	40	..	..	—0.24
Mormugao ..	84.5	72.2	75	..	..	—0.42
Karwar ..	88.7	70.5	92	..	..	—0.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93.9	59.6	40	..	..	—0.13
Ahmednagar ..	88.6	59.0	40	..	..	—0.23
Poona ..	89.5	61.8	52	..	..	—0.28
Sholapur ..	91.3	64.1	38	..	0.00	—0.49
Bijapur ..	89.2	65.3	50	..	0.00	—0.35
Belgaum ..	86.3	59.5	61	..	0.00	—0.78
Aurangabad ..	88.4	66.0	54	..	0.00	—0.21
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	88.4	56.7	59	..	0.00	—0.26
Hyderabad ..	98.8	64.2	68	..	0.00	—0.59
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	87.8	74.8	69	..	0.03	—0.98
Calicut ..	86.8	76.1	91	0.54	2.57	+0.87
Cochin ..	87.7	73.7	78	..	0.96	—1.23
Colombo ..	84.0	73.5	86	..	4.32	—1.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	87.8	71.2	71	..	..	—2.59
Bellary ..	92.0	67.3	70	..	..	—0.84
Guddapah ..	80.5	69.5	78	..	..	—0.93
Madras ..	86.5	73.5	86	..	0.24	—3.16
Bangalore ..	82.8	63.8	78	..	..	—1.16
Coimbatore ..	87.9	68.8	69	..	0.39	—0.27
Trichinopoly ..	86.6	71.8	71	..	0.30	—0.90
Negapatam ..	84.7	73.2	84	..	4.32	—0.13

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Government of Bombay will shortly nominate a candidate for selection by the Government of India to hold one of the three Architectural Scholarships instituted by that Government to facilitate the training of Indians in the principles and practice of architecture with a view to their ultimate employment in the Archaeological Department. The award of the scholarship will be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) the scholarships which are open to all natives of India holding the degree of B.A., or other equivalent degree in an Indian University, will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month each; the educational qualifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases;

(*b*) the scholarships will be granted for architectural training in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government at Bombay where the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J. School of Art. They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on the condition that the scholarships for that year will be given only to those scholars who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third year's training;

(*c*) at the close of their training those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will, so far as possible, be taken into the Archaeological Department in order to give them special practical instruction for one or two years on a suitable salary.

Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department through the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. The applications, which should be accompanied by a medical certificate of physical fitness, should reach the latter by the 1st December next.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 1st November 1913:—

Bombay City, 10; Karachi Town and Port, 8; Surat District, 1; Kalyan Port, 1; East Khandesh District, 11; West Khandesh District, 2; Ahmednagar District, 2; Poona District, 166; Satara District, 153; Kolaba District, 5; Belgaum District, 97; Dharwar District, 262; Bijapur District, 264; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 193; Surat Agency, 1; Rewa Kantha Agency, Total 1,176.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The disturbance in the extreme north has disappeared after giving a light precipitation in Kashmir. A few falls occurred in the South Peninsula, elsewhere the weather has been **dry.**

Forecast:—No important change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 5th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m 4-p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.911	
Temperature of Air	degrees	81.0	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	74.3	
Dew Point	,,	71.7	
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.739	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.2	
Maximum temperature of Air . ..	degrees	88.1	
Minimum do. do.	,,	74.1	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NNE, NE, NW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	130	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th November, was 30.166 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Friday	7	m 6	36	26	2
		7	35 a	25	6
Satur.	8	m 7	43	25	2
		8	38 a	24	4
Sun.	9	m 8	21	25	5
		9	14 a	25	1
Mon.	10	m 8	53	25	8
		9	46 a	26	1
Tues.	11	m 9	23	26	9
		10	17 a	26	11
Wed.	12	m 9	53	26	3
		10	48 a	27	8

1913		Low Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Friday	7	m 1	34 a	19	10
Satur.	8	m 1	0	20	10
		2	14 a	19	1
Sun.	9	m 1	58	20	7
		2	44	18	4
Mon.	10	m 2	44	20	2
		3	11 a	17	7
Tues.	11	m 3	24	19	10
		3	38 a	16	10
Wed.	12	m 4	2	19	6
		4	6 a	15	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7. (Fri.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 31b.
8. (Satur.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
9. (Sun;)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
10. Mon.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.
11. (Tues.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
6. (Wed.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct. 30th	7h	59.2m.	P.M.
First Quarter.	Nov 6th	0h	4.4m.	A M.
Full Moon	14th	4h	41.4m.	A M.
Last Quarter.	21st	1h	26.5m.	P M.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Thursday's "Government Gazette" contained the following summary of crop reports from the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 4th November 1913:—

The standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by locusts and rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, by rats in parts of Kaira and Palanpur and by insects in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rah crops continue. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Prices were high but generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 40
Gujarat	15 to 25
Konkan	27 to 31
Deccan	8 to 44
Karnatak	32 to 44

A NEW IRRIGATION DIVISION.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," of Thursday contained the following notification:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a new Division of superintendence, to be called the Deccan Irrigation division be formed for two years as a temporary measure. It should comprise for the present the following Imperial Districts:—

(1) Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation. (2) Pravara Canals. (3) Poona Irrigation. (4) Lake Whiting District, (5) Lonand District. (6) Malsiras District.—Nira Right Bank Canal.

After the new Division is formed the Central Division will comprise the following Provincial Districts:—

(1) East Khandesh. (2) West Khandesh. (3) Nasik. (4) Ahmednagar. (5) Sholapur. (6) Poona. The Head-quarters of the new Division will be at Poona. These changes came into operation from the 15th October 1913, viz, the date on which Mr. Cadambi Shrinivasachar took over charge of the Deccan Irrigation Division. The new Division should be classified as Imperial. The Engineer Officers and Upper Subordinates who are at present serving in the six Districts mentioned in paragraph 1 above should be treated as having been transferred from the Central Division to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5

Consols 2½ %	..	73 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	..	25-29
dentes 3 %	..	861-4
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·49
Bar silver Spot	..	27 1-2
,, 2 months hence	..	27 1-2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Bear Covering

Rupee Paper (½ %	..	63 3-4
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	..	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo		
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. ..	..	4 3-4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	..	5 3-8
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	..	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	..	3 3-4
Interest 7 day market loans	..	4 1-4

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Egypt.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Heavy decreases are shown in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal and the percentage of cash to liabilities payable on demand has fallen from 31.04 to 28.35.

No change has been made in the local bank rate which remains at 6 per cent.

In the exchange market to-day, telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4-3/32d. are difficult to secure.

Government paper rules this afternoon at Rs. 95.4 and for small at Rs. 95.8.

Rates are down to Rs. 78 per bale in the market for raw jute while prices in the gunny market are all quoted lower.

KARACHI COMMERCIAL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Karachi Freight Market is quiet with little or no enquiry from exporters. Light showers of rain are reported from the Punjab and United Provinces, but so far nothing of any value agriculturally. On the berth, business has been done as follows:—Hull 13th November (relet), London 15th November (relet). Hamburg, and Antwerp 15th and 16th December respectively.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Nov. 5.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 15,20,000 ,, ,, to Bombay. } Rs. 18,20,000
Rs. 2,90,000 ,, ,, to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at (Min. Rate) Received above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-1-16 ,, ,, 8% that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03

Telegraph transfers—
Rs. 49,29,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 30, 60,000 ,, ,, to Bombay. } Rs. 81,80,,000
Rs. 2,00,000 ,, ,, to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at (Min Rate) Received% above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-3-32 ,, ,, 8% that rate in full

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 1,33,80,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 1,00,00,000
Extra Allotments. *Bills* on Bombay Rs. 10,000
,, ,, Calcutta Rs. 40,000
,, ,, Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1-3-32.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON. 5.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £71⅛; Copper Braziers £87½; Yellow Metal 7.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers easier. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship 44½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers easier.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36; Nov.-Dec.; London Business done. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; London sellers canal easier.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3½; Ovt.-Nov.; bvalue firm.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa THE—62lbs. 34; Jan.-Feb.; sellers easier. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 32½; Feb.-March; nominal easier.

Australian.—South Australian 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady not much doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-1½; nominal Jan.-March; nothing whatever doing. German Beet-root 88 % 9-6½; sellers November; German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½; sellers May; steady but very quiet. E.A.R. & Similar Crysls C. & F. India 13-9½; sellers Nov.-Dec; quiet steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; value. Java Sugar unchanged nothing doing.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 36; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 37-6; General Tone of Tallow Auction Irregular.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½; Nov.-Dec.; Hamburg sellers easier.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-16-3; Nov.-Dec.; Hull Buyers dull.

Skins.—Sheep skin sale closed today steady with a good demand Sheep skins sold 820,000. Sheep skins:—Madras prime a penny higher. Madras medium par to a penny higher. Madras ordinary par to a penn higher Sheep skins Bombay a penny higher.

DEATH OF MR. GANPATRAO NANA SHETE.

The death occurred on Tuesday of Mr. Ganpatrao Nana Shete at the age of 77 years. His funeral was largely attended. Mr. Shete about two years back retired from the G. I. P. Railway service after having served there over 52 years. He held a responsible position and his office staff presented him an address with presents in recognition of his genial and social temperament. He was one of the leading members of the Daivadnya community and always took a great interest in the welfare of the community. He was Vice-President of his cast Fund and a member of the Committee of the Hindoo burning and burial grounds.

HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS AT KARLA.

The Sanatorium at Karla for the Hindus suffering from tuberculosis which had been closed for the monsoon in June is now open for admission of patients. Those who desire to avail themselves of the Sanatorium may apply either to Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, 1st Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Mr. D. B. Chitnis, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLE RUN TO BANDORA.

The Members of the Parsi Cycling Club will meet at the Hornby Villard at 7-15 a.m., (S.T.) on Sunday the 9th instant, for a cycle run to Bandora Lands End, and will breakfast at the Bandora Parsi Union Club, at 9-30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	27,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—good Buiness done-Steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a moderate enquiry little demand from India-moderate biz done for China.

Mid Americans	7·59 d
Egyptian S. G. F.	10·25 d

New York 11 a.m. Jan. 13-33 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March.. 13-37
New York Official noon call Jan. 13-37. Mar. 13-40
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13-56 Mar. 13-61.

CLOSING PRICES

Months	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D	7·17	7 17
D. J.	7·14	7·15
J. F	7·14	7·14
F. M	7 13	7·14
M A	7 13	7·14
A M	7.13	7·14
M. J	7.13	7 14
J. J.	7 11	7·12
J. A.	7·08	7·09
A S.	6·90	6·91

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull,
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	34,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	Price
N. D.	7·17	7·20
D. J.	7·15	7·18
J. F.	7·14	7 17
F. M.	7·14	7·17
M. A.	7·14	7·17
A. M.	7·14	7·17
M. J.	7·14	7·17
J. J	12	7.15
J. A.	7·09	1

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, November. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports			79,700
Day's Exports to Great Britain			15,000
Day's Exports to Continent			19,000
Futures at New York Jan 13·40 price 13·27, on 3rd Nov. 1913.	Previous		Closing
Futures at New York Mar 13.45 price. 13·30.	Previous		Closing

Advance on Bullish private crop reports and advanced on favorable. cables

Spot Cotton at New York 14·00. price 14.00.	Previous		
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·3-4. price 13·3-4.	Previous		

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans; Jan. 13·60. price 13.55.	Previous		
Futures at New Orleans; Mar 13·65, price 13.60.	Previous		
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			10·1-1·
Demand Bills			4·34 7-8
Silver Commercial Bars			59·1-2

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An 'At Home' of Members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday, Lt.-Colonel W. E Jennings, I.M.S., presiing.

The election of the following 27 members since the last meeting was announced:—Captain E. O. Lowin, R. F. A., Jubbulpore; The Principal, Ernaculam College, Ernaculam, Cochin State; Mr. M. V. H. Collins, Simla; Mr. G. B. Walker, Hyderabad, Deccan; H. E. The Nawab Salar Jung, Hyderabad, Deccan; Mr. A. T. C. Sutton, Nizamabad; The Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta; Captain A. Mactavish, Fatehgarh; Mr. T. E. Tunnard Ceylon; Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Bombay; Mr. C. H. E. Wilson, Veeramgaon; Mr. C. K. Hargreaves, Toungoo; Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., Larkana; Mr. R. D. Thomson, I.C.S., Sialkot; Capt. E. C. Smith, Miranshah; Mr. H. Tessman, Andheri; Dr. D. N. P. Datta, M. D. Punjab; Capt. M. L. C. Irvine, I.M.S., Ahmedabad; Mr. E. B. Burke, Assam; Mr. N. J. Strachan, Travancore; Capt. W. J Fraser, I.M.S., Chindwara; Lt.-Col. D. L. MacEwen, Bangalore; Mr. F. R. Roe, I.C.S., Patna; Lt. O. B. Foster, Ambala; Dr. J. J. F. Dunn, Mussoorie; Mr. J. G. Wakefield, Gaya Bengal; Capt. J. F. Turner, R. E., Gilgit.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

Skins of Brow Antlered deer, Burmese Goral, Binturong, Hog badger, Panther skull, 3 Goral skulls and 4 Butterflies from Paletwa, Arrakan by Mr. W. S. Thom.

Skins and skulls of 2 common Mongooses, 3 small Indian Civets, 2 Jackals, 1 Indian Wolf, 2 Wilo Pigs, and 1 Langur skin from Saran, Bengal by Mr. M. M. Mackenzie.

Two Oorial heads from Lower Sind Hills.

Mantjac skin, 6 skins of Wroughton's freetailed bat, 29 birds and a number of insects from Talewadi, Belgaum by Mr. S. H Prater.

A small collection of rats from Ootacamund by Sur-Genl. Bannerman.

One Large Red Flying Squirrel, Eggs of Stilt, Crested Grebe, Little Grebe and Kentish plover from Chitral, Quetta, by Capt. H. plover from Chitral, Quetta by Caot H. Stirling and Mr. A. B. Aitken.

Five Shrews from Goa by Mr. N. A. Baptista.

Two Blood Pheasants, 2 Scalters Monals, and 1 Temminks Tragapan from Hypiniaw, Burma by Mr. H. C. Lewis.

One Short tailed tropic bird from Persian Gulf by Sir P. Cox.

One Yellow legged Herring Gull from Chitral by Major Money.

Two Horned Owls from Ahmedabad by Mr R. H. Heath.

Seventeen Snakes from Pyawbwe, Burma by Capt. F. E. W. Venning.

Several Snakes from Larkana and Dhulia by Capt. Charpurey.

Eight Land Crabs from Chamba by H. H. The Raja of Chamba.

Minor contributions from Lieut.-Col Wodehouse, Major Carleton, Drs. Suter, and Bayley de Castro, and Messrs. C. Rodgers, W S. Thom, D. Remedios, M. Hussein, F. H. Sprott, C. H. Wilson, H. S. Northey, Wise, H. M. Dwne, and Lunatic Asylum, Poona.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

OUTING FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

On Sunday, the 2nd inst., about 30 children of two Gujarathi Primary poor boys' schools were taken for an outing by Mr. A. V. Thakkur, one of the Secretaries of the Social Service League, Bombay. They were taken by rail to Ghatkoper where they were shown wind mills at work, then they walked down to Chembur where there is a colony of Municipal employees who kindly treated them to tea and refreshment. They were then given a trolley ride to Devnur. The children were greatly delighted with the trip and specially by the trolley trip.

THE INDIAN PRESS ACT.

A Plea for Repeal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was very pleased to read in the papers that the Council of the All-India Moslem League has recently adopted a resolution declaring that the Indian Press Act of 1910, requires material amendments. This is as it should be. There can be no doubt that the Press Act is an extremely severe and repressive piece of legislation quite unfit to remain on the Statute-Book of any enlightened and progressive Government. Its draconian severity has been now thoroughly exposed in the memorable judgment of Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the matter of Mr. Mahomed Ali's application to set aside the order of the Government forfeiting his pamphlet "Come over into Macedonia and help us." I think, it will be admitted on all hands that such a repressive law, which takes away from the people a highly valued right which they have enjoyed for a very long time, can only be justified by exceptional circumstances. As I have pointed out in my article on "the History of Press Legislation in India" published in the *Modern Review* for August and September last, the Hon. Sir Herbert Risley who introduced the Bill and the Hon. Mr. Sinha, the then Law Member, who pleaded for it in an able and eloquent speech themselves admitted this; and the former, indeed, gave a definite assurance to the Council that "when we get a press temperate in tone and honest in intention, then it will be possible to repeal it," (*i.e.*, the Press Act). I shall not here go into the question whether, when the Act was passed, the Indian Press was really so intemperate in tone and dishonest in intention, as to justify its enactment. I would rather let bygones be bygones. Apart from the question, then, whether the political situation of India in 1910 was really so serious as to call for such an extremely Severe Press Law, there is no doubt whatever that the situation has materially changed for the better since then, and that the time is come for the repeal of the Act, or, at all events, for its amendment. As was well said by a London paper, "India cannot be governed by a series of restrictions which contain no seed of progress, no possibility of fructification."

The agitation of the Moslem League against the Press Act has, it will thus be seen begun none too soon. And I have no doubt, it will receive the cordial support of all classes and communities in India. The liberty of the Press is one of the most righteous causes to which a people can consecrate itself; it is a cause so great and noble, that all should fight for it as one man, forgetting their differences. I trust the Indian National Congress will take up the cause in the same spirit of earnestness as the Moslem League, and that there will go on, all over India, vigorous and persistent agitation against the Act, until the Government consent either to repeal it, or so to amend it as to make it an innocuous measure. All our political associations should send representations to the Government on the subject.

I entertain every hope that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will not turn a deaf ear to these representations. He is undoubtedly a statesman of a superior order, and evidently has a lofty conception of his duties and responsibilities, and of Great Britain's mission in Indian. It was his lordship who first declared, in no uncertain voice, that the time was come for burying the past, and letting bygones be bygones. His resolution to carry on the policy of conciliation and reform, come what may, is an unmistakable proof of his high statesmanship and his noble spirit. The manner in which he has settled the Cawnpore affair, and thus conciliated Mahomedan sentiment, shows that he is imbued with a genuine desire to redress grievances and remove every source of discontent. I do not therefore think that if the question of the repeal or amendment of the Press Act is strongly pressed upon his attention by the united voice of all India, it will not receive sympathetic consideration at his hands. To no other people in the world is the liberty of the Press so dear as to the English, and, I, for one, strongly believe, that they will be no party to the permanent withdrawal from the Indian people of a right which they themselves prize so dearly, and for which they have made such noble sacrifices in the past. The history of Press Legislation in India itself shows that a Press Law was never heartily approved of by our rulers, bred up as they are in the liberal atmosphere of England, that whenever such a law was passed, it was defended not on the ground that the liberty of the Press was not good for the people of India, but solely on the ground that peculiar political circumstances of the time rendered its enactment necessary. A Press Act passed by one Governor-General has been repealed by his successor. In 1857, when the Mutiny broke out, the Government introduced, by Act XV of 1857, the system of Press licenses. But the Act contained a provision that it was to have effect only for a year, and it deserves to be noted that it was not reenacted at the end of that period. Surely, it cannot be contended for a moment that the political situation in India to-day is worse than what it was in 1858. Again, the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878, by Lord Lytton was repealed in 1882 by his successor, the Marquis of Ripon. In part, the liberty of the Press in India has never been suspended for any very long period of time. Liberty of the Press has been the rule; its suspension has only been temporary and exceptional, I therefore strongly believe that His Excellency the Viceroy will not refuse to repeal or amend the Press Act, if only we carry on a vigorous agitation against it.

I shall conclude this letter with an appeal to the Indian Press. It is a great pity that there is no All-India Association of Journalists. The time is come for the organization of such an Association. It should hold occasional Press Conferences, agitate for the repeal of the Press Act and, in general, do all that may be necessary to maintain the dignity and the prestige of the Indian Press, and to safeguard its interests. The Indian Press cannot fail to add to its power by having an organisation of its own. Will not some prominent Indian journalist take the lead in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHA

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 7 a.m.
Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
Town Hall, Public Meeting. Centenary of the American Marathi Mission 5-30.
Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Saturday, November 8.
Bandmann Opera Company, "Dairy Maids," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Centenary of the Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 2-30 to 4-30.
Pageant of Scenes, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada, Byculla, 4-30 p.m. Historical Meeting, 8-45 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Haura will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Supplementary mails will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant.
Monday, November 10.
Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
Bakri Id. Bank Holiday.
Tuesday, November 11.
Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

GWALIOR RACES.

THIRD DAY.

EXCELLENT SPORT.

(Associated Press.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 6.

The well framed handicaps induced satisfactory acceptances, and all through the card of seven events some very good sport was witnessed. There was an even larger attendance to-day than on any of the previous days and business with the book-makers was very brisk all through. The downfall of Mr. Pedler in the fifth race should have been anticipated as he was giving away lots of weight to the others, especially to the winner on the previous days running. Some of the horses are leaving to-morrow so the fields on Saturday will not be so full as on the first three days. After the races H. H. the Maharajah presented the various Cups so far won to the several trainers and owners. There are at present a very large and distinguished number of visitors present including Sir Allan Arthur, General Crofts, the Bishop of Central India, Colonels Stephen, Colgrade and Browne, Messrs. Bates, Lamb, and Deane, of the R.C.T.C., Majors Winter, Mussendin, Stratton, the Nawabzada of Bhopal and Captains Odlum, Meynell, Gourlie and Lewis.

SARDAR'S PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Mr D'Arey's SILVERBOLT 11-12, Captain Meynell 1
Captain Montieth's and Messrs. Greenshields and Eele's PEWTER 10-0, (carried 11-7) 2

Also ran:—Terra Firma 11-1 (fell).

Betting:—7 to 4 on Silverbolt, two against Terra Firma, eigths Pewter.

The Race:—Terra Firma led from the start closely followed by Silverbolt who got on terms with the leader six furlongs from here and came in front in the run home and finally won by a distance, Terra Firma having fallen at the last hurdle.

Time:—4 mins 50 3/5 secs.

COUNTRY-BRED PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Kour Sahib of Pathiala's HOUSE-MAID 9-2, Ames 1
Capt. Campbell Ross's D. S. O. 8-2, McGlone 2
Mr. Arrut's MAXIMUM 7-0 (carried 7-8) Crowden 3

Also ran:—Valiant 8-10.

Betting:—5 to 2 on House-Maid, fours against D. S. O. and Maximum, tens Valiant.

The Race:—House-Maid and Maximum got the best of the start and the former keeping a slight lead of the other all the way, won by three-quarter lengths, D. S. O. securing the second place by a head on the post.

Time:—1 min. 17 1/5 secs.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULOOK 8-8, McGlone 1
Mr. Beg Mahomed's MYSORE 9-2, Ferguson 2
Mr. Tom Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG 9-0, Brown 3
Captain Goldies' RUMMY 7-8, Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Mafush 11-6, Rustom-i-hind 9-5, Jawan 6-2 (carried 6-12), Kader Beg 6-0.

Betting:—Evens Mat-Hat-Baig, twos against Rustom-i-hind, fives Mysore, tens others.

Race:—After great delay they were let go and raced together till within the distance Nizamul Mulook drew clear and won by three lengths, a head, two lengths.

Time:—1 min. 7 4/5 secs.

WESTERN INDIA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Tom Harrison's VANCOUVER 7-8, A Harrison 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's HAMARA 8-7, Ames 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s COAT-OF-ARMS 10-12, Brown 3

Also ran:—Parkhill 9-10, Lady Spring 7-10.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Vancouver, threes Parkhill, fours Coat-of-Arms and Hamara, twenties Lady Spring.

The race:—They were despatched on even terms when Hamara took the lead and kept it till near the rails, Vancouver drew up level with her and after good race Vancouver won by three quarter lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 12 1/5 secs.

GWALIOR PONY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt. Meynell's MILLER'S DAUGHTER 8-9, McGlone 1
Mr. Wellman's MR. PEDLER 11-7, Mr. A Wilson 2
Capt. Odlum's BIT-O'-FASHION 9-2, Crowden 3

Also ran:—Minature 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Mr. Pedler, 5 to 4 against Miller's Daughter, sixs Bit-o'Fashion, tens Minature.

The race:—From a good start Miller's Daughter held slight lead of the rest till coming within distance she drew away and won by three and a half lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8 secs.

FORT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Wellman's NORTH 8-11, Brown 1
Mr. Gardas' SILVER MEMORY 7-0, (carried 7-4). McGlone 2
Thakur Rajendra Singh's MISS SANTOI, Crowden 3

Also ran:—Lady Douglas 8-5.

Betting:—6 to 4 on North, and Miss Santoi, sixs others.

The race:—The field kept in a bunch from start till near the end, when North drew out on the rails and won by a quarter length, three quarter lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 30 4/5 secs.

BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s THE WINNER 8-4, Brown, 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOOMSAM 8-3, Bowley 2
Mr. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULOOK 7-0 (carried 7-4), McGlone 3
Maharajan of Gwalior's TOFIC PASHA 7-12. Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Lord Durham 9-6, Sweden 8-7, Yungi Dunya 7-1 (carried 7-7) Salisbury 6-5 (carried 6-6), Bedavi 6-0 (carried 6-1).

Betting:—5 to 4 against the Winner, threes Sweden and Nizamul Mulook, sixes Soomsam and Tofic Pasha and tens the resa.

The race:—The Winner came out of the field near home and won by two and a half lengths, three quarter of a length between second and third one length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 36 secs.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES

SONS' LIABILITY FOR FATHER'S DEBT.

BANK OF BOMBAY v. CHIMANLAL MANECKLAL AND OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank to recover a sum of Rs. 15,000 with interest etc., from the first and second defendants as heirs and legal representatives of Manecklal Tricamlal deceased, the original first defendant.

The firm of Mohanlal Achratlal, the third defendant in the present suit, in consideration of value received handed to the Bank of Bombay two Promissory Notes for Rs. 2,500 each drawn by the father of the first and second defendants in favour of the third defendant and endorsed by him in favour of the Bank. The first Promissory Note bore the date 11th of September 1911, and was payable seventy-three days after sight. The other one was dated the 16th of September and was payable sixty days after sight.

A third Promissory Note for Rs. 10,000 payable on demand and dated the 21st of September 1911 was handed by the third defendant to the plaintiff Bank in consideration of value received. This note was drawn by the third defendant in favour of the plaintiff Bank and interest at current rate was to run on it. As collateral security for payment of the last mentioned note, the third defendant handed to the plaintiff Bank a Promissory Note for Rs. 10,000 payable on demand and drawn by the father of the present first and second defendants in favour of the third defendant and endorsed by the third defendant in favour of the plaintiff Bank. This note was dated the 21st of September 1911. As further collateral security for the amounts of the various Promissory Notes and other liabilities of the third defendant, the father of the first and second defendants deposited with the plaintiff Bank the title deeds of certain immovable properties of the third defendant situate at Ahmedabad.

PRO. NOTES DISHONOURED

The pledge of these title-deeds was verbally confirmed by the third defendant. The first two Promissory Notes for Rs. 2,500 each when fell due were dishonoured by the father of the first and second defendants. Notwithstanding repeated demands through their attorneys, the Bank was not paid anything by the father of the first and second defendants. On 19th October 1911, the third defendant was adjudicated an insolvent and the fourth defendant, the official assignee was appointed assignee of the estate and effects of the third defendant. Meanwhile the father of the first and second defendants died leaving two sons as his heirs.

SONS' LIABILITY.

The plaintiff Bank submits that the sons are liable to them for the sum of Rs. 15,000, with interest and costs. The Bank praved for a decree against the third defendant also, asking for a stay of execution pending his insolvency. In the written statement, the original first defendant, i.e., the father of the first and second defendants stated that the Promissory Notes referred to above were a renewal of previous Promissory Notes drawn by the original first defendant in favour and for the accommodation of the firm of the third defendant. The various amounts thereof were received by the third defendant. The father of the present two defendants received no portion of the amounts of the Promissory Notes. In consideration of the liability undertaken by the third defendant under the various Promissory Notes, the third defendant deposited with him (i.e. the father) twelve title deeds of the property situate at Ahmedabad and had promised to deposit one more title deed of a field belonging to him. As further collateral security for the amounts on the Notes, the father deposited with the plaintiff bank the said twelve title deeds on 3rd October 1911. One more title deed was deposited on 4th October 1911. It is not true that three title deeds were deposited with the Bank for certain other liabilities of the third defendant.

PLEDGED TITLE DEEDS.

In a suit filed by the Bank against the third defendant firm and the respective drawers and endorses of the Promissory Notes referred to there the Bank did not allege that these title deeds were deposited with them as a collateral security for the amount of the said Promissory Notes.

By his attorney's letter the father offered to pay to the plaintiff Bank the amount of the notes (i.e. the claim in this suit), on condition that the Bank delivered to him the said thirteen title deeds; the plaintiff Banks offered to return the twelve title deeds and refused to deliver the thirteenth title deed on the ground that it was not received from him and was not pledged against the said Promissory Notes. The defendant submitted that the properties should be sold by the Bank and if any deficiency was found after realisation of the amount he was prepared to pay the balance. The father prayed for a declaration that the plaintiff Bank held as collateral security for the sum of Rs. 15,000, the said thirteen title deeds of the third defendant's property, also that his costs may be paid out of the surplus, of any, of the sale proceeds of the said properties of the third defendant.

The principal question in the suit is whether the thirteenth title deed of the property of the third defendant was deposited by the father of the present first and second defendants as security for the liability incurred by him on account of the firm of the third defendant.

Mr. M. R. Jardine and the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff Bank. Mr R. Wadia and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendants 1 and 2.

There was no appearance on behalf of the third and fourth defendants. The fourth defendant is the official assignee of the estate and effects of the third defendant.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitor for the plaintiff:—Crawford Brown & Co.

Solicitors for the first and second defendants:—Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

PARSEE WILL DISPUTE.

SON-IN-LAW'S RIGHT OF RESIDENCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

SONABAI, WIDOW v. SHAPURJI FRAMJI KARANJIA AND OTHERS.

This was an originating summons taken out by the executrix of the will of Framji Shapurji Karanjia for the construction of certain clauses of the will.

The testator Framji died in April 1912, leaving a will dated the 17th of May 1904, whereby he appointed his widow Sonabai and another the executrix and executor thereof. Probate of the will was granted to the widow.

The first defendant Shapurji is the son of the testator, the second and third defendants are his grandchildren; the fourth and fifth defendants are the daughter and son-in-law of the testator, and the defendants six to eleven are the children of the fourth and fifth defendants.

The testator left two immoveable properties in Bombay. By clause 6 of the will it was provided that the testator's were to live in the house "just as they are living now." As to the other house in the occupation of tenants, the income derived from it was to be paid to the testator's wife, Sonabai, "for household expenses."

By the seventh clause of the will, it was provided that, after Sonabia's death, Shapurji should be executor in her place and should "maintain his (Shapurji's) son Darashaw out of the income of the property." Should, however, the father and son quarrel, then the net income of the property was to be divided equally between them. After Shapurji's death, the whole of the moveable and immoveable properties was to be made over to Darashaw on his attaining the age of twenty-one.

The son-in-law of the testator, namely, Pestonji, came to reside with the testator in his house about ten years after his marriage and was maintained by him. After the testator's death, Pestonji continued to live in the house, contributing Rs. 40 per month towards his expenses. As this was found insufficient, Sonabai had to ask him to vacate the portion of the house in his occupation. Pestonji refused to do so, contending that, under the provisions of the will, he and his family were entitled to live in the said house.

TWO POINTS.

The two questions set out for determination were:—(1) Whether defendants 4 to 11 or any of them were entitled to a right of residence in the house referred to in clause 6 of the testator's will; (2) whether defendants 4 to 11 or any of them were entitled to the benefit of the provisions relating to the net rents of the house in the occupation of tenants.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff:

Mr. J. K. Tarachand appeared for the first, second and third defendants:

Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendants 4 to 11.

Mr. Justice Davar in giving judgment answered both the questions in the negative and remarked that there could be no doubt as to the construction of the will. In a Parsee family, as soon as a girl was married, she went out of the house and ceased to be a member of her father's family. His Lordship did not think that the testator ever intended that his son-in-law should live for ever in his house and be maintained out of the rents of the house. The intention seemed to be clear that during his lifetime he charged him for the maintenance of his wife and children and he went on increasing that sum, as the capacity of his son-in-law became greater.

Costs of the parties were to come out of the estate, that of the plaintiff as between attorney and client.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Khambatta and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Khambatta and Co., and Bicknell and Co.

SUIT FOR REDEMPTION-

CLAIM AS EQUITABLE MORTGAGEE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LUXMIBAI AND OTHERS v. AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Mr. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant.

This is a suit by the plaintiff for redemption and accounts of certain properties which the defendant alleged to be in possession of as a mortgagee. The plaintiff states that by an indenture of assignment, dated 12th December 1881, made between the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) and one Kisonram Ramanand, four leasehold plots of lands at Colaba, together with the mill-premises, machinery, and other fixtures on the said plots, were assigned to the said Kisonram Ramanand and his heirs. The defendant has been in possession of the said properties of the said Kisonram Ramanand ever since the above-mentioned assignment and claim to be so in possession as equitable mortgagee of the properties. At the date of the assignment the properties consisted of several large buildings and large quantity of machinery used as a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill and Cotton Press; and the defendant used them as such for several years after he entered into possession. On the 8th March 1889, Kisonram Ramanand died leaving him surviving a brother and three sons; one of the sons died a minor in August 1911. The said properties therefore, after 1911, belonged to Bhagwandas Ramanand, his three sons, Kannaiyal Bagwandas Banarsidas Bagwandas, Dulichand Bagwandas and to Hurjmal Kisonram and Ramkumar Kisonram, as members of a joint and undivided Hindu family subject to the rights of the defendant in the said properties.

A DEED OF TRANSFER.

By an assignment dated 7th August 1911 the brother of Kisonram Ramanand, Kisonram's two sons, and his three nephews, all of them named above, transferred the above—mentioned properties belonging to them to the first plaintiff subject to the defendant's rights in the properties; the first plaintiff, in taking this assignment, was a trustee for plaintiffs Nos. 2, 3 and 4. While the defendant was in possession and management of the properties a large portion thereof was destroyed by fire. The plaintiffs say that the defendant was bound to insure the properties and is bound to account to the plaintiffs for the value of the properties destroyed by the fire. The plaintiffs also charge the defendant with having wrongfully sold the machinery and moveable property and with having wrongfully converted the cotton mill and press into a godown. The plaintiffs are not aware of the amount advanced by the defendant to Kisonram Ramanand on the terms of the loan and submit that the defendant is bound to make a complete discovery of the amount and the loan. The plaintiffs charge the defendant with causing loss to the properties by his wilful default and negligence. The plaintiffs believe that the income and profits of the properties always exceeded the interest due to the defendant as mortgagee and believe that instead of anything being found due to the defendant, on accounts being taken a large sum will be found payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs pray therefore to be allowed to redeem and for accounts from the defendant and for possession of the properties. They also pray that the defendant may be ordered to make good any loss to the properties occasioned by his wilful default, negligence and wrongful conversion.

PLEA OF LIMITATION.

The defendant first advanced the defence of limitation. Next he denies that he holds the properties as equitable mortgage. He says that he advanced the whole of the purchase monies paid for the properties to Kisonram Ramanand on the condition that the defendant should have a lien on and possession of the properties, until all the monies due to the defendant with interest thereon at 9 per cent. at six monthly rents and all proper charges should be fully repaid. The defendant further says the assignment in virtue of which the plaintiff claims the whole interest in the properties is not executed by all the members of Kisonram Ramanand's family having an interest in the properties and, therefore, the whole interest in the properties has not passed to the plaintiff. As to the fire the defendant says that the properties were managed by one Hasambhoy who held a power of attorney from Kisonram and, if it was anybody's duty to insure, it was Hassambhoy's. The defendant says he was not bound to insure and further says that Kisonram knew full well that the properties were uninsured and acquiesced in their so remaining.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SALE.

As to the charges of wrongful sale and conversion of the properties, the defendant says that he was entitled to so sell and convert; and further says that the said conversion and sale were carried out with the assent of Kisonram. The godowns, he says, were erected at his own expense and are capable of separate possession, and, on the Court holding the defendant to be a mortgagee, the defendant will be entitled to receive from the plaintiffs, before they can redeem, the sums spent by the defendant in erecting the godowns. The defendant denies being guilty of default or negligence and denies his liability for default and negligence even if any. He denies that the plaintiffs are entitled to redeem or that he is liable to account to the plaintiffs.

After the pleadings were read the Advocate-General stated that when the pleadings were filed his client was not clear as to his legal position. He now admitted that he was an equitable mortgagee with possession.

Issues were then raised and the hearing of the suit proceeded with.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Malir, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

Attorneys for the defendant: Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WOULD-BE PATEL'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

HATCHET BLOWS ON ADVERSARY'S HEAD.

ISHWAR HARIBHAI v. KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In this case one Ishwar Haribhai was charged with the murder of Bhaiji Darubhai under Section 302 of the I. P. Code. Jesang Haribhai was also charged in the same case under Sections 302 and 102 of the I. P. Code with having abetted the commitment of the aforesaid offence of murder by the first accused, his brother Ishwar Haribhai.

The facts of the case are briefly these: The murder was committed at Padaria in the house of accused's uncle Dadabhai. The house where the murder took place is divided from the house of the accused by only one wall. Bhaiji had been to Dadabhai's house on the afternoon of 15th June 1913 and was sitting near the back door talking to Dadabhai's wife Bai Kushal when all of a sudden the two accused came to the door, presumably from their back door, and the first accused dealt Bhaiji a blow on the head with a hatchet from behind. The second accused who was himself armed with a dharia incited the first accused to strike again whereupon the latter dealt two more blows on the head of the deceased. Bhaiji died a few hours after while he was being taken to Broach. The murder is said to be the outcome of long subsisting ill-will that the accused bore towards the deceased for certain reasons.

GRUDGE AGAINST DECEASED.

The cause of the enmity appears to be this. In April last a new patel had to be appointed for the village. It was the accused's turn to be appointed. The Assistant Collector however held that he was disqualified for the post on account of his conviction for arson. The second accused was offered as his deputy but he too was passed over on account of his young age. Bhaiji was appointed to the post as being a member of the same family as the accused with the assent of the Matdars who voted for him.

The assessors were of opinion that the first accused was guilty of murder; while the second accused was not guilty. The Sessions Judge agreed with the assessors so far as the first accused was concerned and he differed from them as regards the second accused. The first accused was convicted of the offence of murder and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel for the accused confirmed the sentence on the first accused, the second accused was set at liberty. Mr. Binning with Mr. Govindlal Thakore appeared on behalf of the accused. The Government pleader represented the Crown.

TRANSFER APPLICATION GRANTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SUKHA DHEDIA v. KING-EMPEROR.

Sukha Dhedia was charged before the First Class Honorary Magistrate at Surat by one Savaksha of having escaped from lawful custody and Sukha Dhedia had also lodged a complaint against the said Shavaksha for having wrongfully detained him in custody. Both the cases were on the file of the said Magistrate, Narayenbhai Desai, but only the first case was proceeded with before him while the second case was under police investigation. On 13th August 1913 the Honorary Magistrate said to the accused Sukha, "you are churning water" and so also on 14th August 1913, here marked," "You are like a drowning man catching at a straw." He also further said, "Where is Byramji? Why does he not come?" Thereupon Sukha Dhedia, feeling apprehension moved the District Magistrate for transfer of the two cases pending before the Honorary Magistrate. The District Magistrate called for a report from the said Magistrate who while admitting the fact of the above statements and remarks being made by him stated that they were based on the record before him. The District Magistrate refused to transfer. Whereupon Sukha Dhedia petitioned the High Court for transfer of his cases on the ground that he was apprehensive that he would not get a fair and impartial trial at the hands of the said Magistrate. The High Court after hearing counsel, Mr. Talyarkhan, granted a rule and called for a report from the Magistrate as to the allegations made in Sukha's affidavit and petition. On receipt of the report from the Magistrate, the rule was argued yesterday before their Lordships Heaton and Shah and Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. P. D. Bhide pointed out that the report showed the prejudice of the Magistrate in which he admits having made those statements referred to above and also showed that he had almost made up his mind against Sukha when neither of the cases was finished. Their Lordships after hearing the Government pleader made the rule absolute and directed the District Magistrate to transfer the cases to the file of any other Magistrate he thought fit.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

76-12-558-03—In person Jamnabai widow v. Fazulbhoy Heptulla & ors. Nanu. H. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.) In Re Indian Coy's Act. VI. of 1882—Payne and Co., In Re. The Credit Bank of India Ld. v Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama and anr. Patell and Ez. Mehta and D. Man. J. H. Co. Payne and Co., J. O. 1-11-13.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal (in court.)

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Bhai K. and G. For further Matu J. and M. managing.
O. S. 301-13—Patell and Ez Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Stevens Periera v Rajario Mathai De'Silva alias Roger Mathias D. Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.
O. S. 303-13—Patell and Ez. Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Steven Periera v Roger Mathias D'Silva and ors. Patell and Ez Bhimji and Co.
1016-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Jamnadas Vithaldas v Narotam Anandji Man. J H. and Co.
155-13—In person Menasseh Jacob Menasseh v Abrahim E. J. Abrahim Ard. H. D. and Co.
172-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdulla bin Ahmed Masib v Damodherdas Kallianji and Co. and anr. Dastur and Co.
178-13—Motichand and D. Lalibai widow v Baboolal Laloobhai Edgelow G. W. and Co.
184-13—Jamsetji R. and D. Messrs. Verbhuandas Rateochand a firm v The Presidency Mills and Co., Payne and Co.
187-13—Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B. and Co.
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217-13—Dubash and Co. A. E. Giagunnacapalo v Messrs. Ralli Bors. a firm Little and Co.
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Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

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142-09—Bhaishanker B. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & M. Part Heard 4-11-13.
150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.
77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.
261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D. & D.
967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.
43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.
658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.
355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.
O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.
441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.
891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.
486-13—Wadia G. & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & Ez. Man. J. H. & Co.

Short Cause.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal & T.
390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Meld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Payne and ors. Smetham B & Co.

Short Cause.

788-13—Captain & Nanu The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Nanu Narayen Kothare Nanu H. & Co.

Long Causes.

1326-12—Edg. G. W. & Co., Nagnidas Bhagwandass v. Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Mulji & Th. Shamrao M. & H.
1336-12—Edg. G. M & Co., Nagnidas Bhagwandass v. Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Mulji & Th. Shamrao M. & H.
699-13—Pestonji P K & Co., Grace Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little & Co.
306-13—Dubash & Co., Sunilal Vardichand v. Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S.
73-13—Dikshit & P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R & D G.
279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D & Co., Motichand & D.
319-13—Patell and Ez. Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and aur. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H & Co.
157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., D J Mantri.
263-13—Purmanand & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N & Co., For post pone & Co. Part Heard.
398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.
17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman & ors. Shamrao M & H G. H. Dalal D. J. Mantri.
170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Ceoverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.
49-13—Shamrao M & H Mistri Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors. Mehta & D.

CRICKET AT RANDER.

CENTURY BY BILLIMORIA.

A correspondent writes:—The Surat City Club, headed by their Captain, Nawab Mir Hafizuddin Khan, met the Rander Islam Gymkhana at a cricket match on Sunday last. Both the teams looked even on paper. The Surat City Club won the toss and went into bat and ran up a respectable total of 257 runs, to which Mr. Bhillimoria by a grand batting display contributed 102 runs. Among the other chief scorers were Messrs. R. C. Desai, Kika, Vidya and Kaiyumbha who contributed 33, 25, 28 and 18 respectively. The bowling and fielding of the Rander Team were good. The Rander Islam Gymkhana then went in to bat. Their first three wickets were dismissed easily, thanks to the fine bowling of Mr. Tarkas but the partnership of Messrs. Nakhovda and A. Jiva carried the score to 86 for 5 wickets, when stumps were drawn. For the Rander Team, Messrs. A. Jiva, Nakhovda and Jiva were the principal scorers, contributing 27, 22 (not out) and 22 (not out) respectively. Want of time thus prevented such an interesting game from having a definite result and the match thus resulted in a draw. Mr. Tarkas was successful with the leather on behalf of the Surat City Club.

CRICKET AT GWALIOR.

GAME BETWEEN TURFITES.

(Associated Press.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 6.

A very interesting cricket match was played yesterday on the Victoria College grounds between Gentlemen Riders and Owners v Trainers and Jockeys. H. H. the Maharajah entertained all the players and their friends to lunch and afternoon tea and also provided motors to bring and take back people from the camps.

The following are the scores:—

G. R. and Owners.—Mr. A. Wilson (retired), 30; Captain Meynell (b Sampson), 14; Mr. Thursby (c. Sampson), 6; Mr. Lamb (c Ferguson), 17; Col. Stephen (c & b Ferguson), 3; Mr. Eles (retired), 30; Major Goodfellow (c Ferguson), 6; Mr. Johns (c Sampson), 0; Captain Beaumont (not out), 3; Mr. Methven (c Ferguson), 0; extras 3; total 115.

Trainers' and Jockeys; First Innings.—T. Southall (b Lamb), 0; J. Southall (c Wilson), 1; Nemuchwalla (c Lamb), 0; Japhet (c Lamb), 0; Sampson (c and b Wilson), 1; A. Ferguson (c Wilson), 3; Mc. Glove (c Lamb), 0; T. Harrison (c and b Stephen), 9; A. Harrison (c Meynell), 8; Butters (c Beaumont), 0; Barker (not out), 0; extras 4; total 26

Second Innings.—A. Harrison (c Meynell b Wilson), 5; Barker (stumped Wilson), 5; Nemuchwalla (c Goodfellow b Lamb) 11; J. Southall (c Methven b Wilson), 4; Sampson (retired), 41; A. Ferguson (stumped Goodfellow), 4; McGlove (c Beaumont b Wilson), 8; Abrahim (run out), 6; Butters (not out), 0; T. Southall (c and b Wilson), 0; T. Harrison (stumped Lamb), 0; extras 7; total 91.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

LIGHT INFANTRY BEAT KIRKEE RECREATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

Two more games were played this evening in continuation of the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, both of which were of a fairly level character. The match between the Kirkee Recreation Club and the 43rd Light Infantry, (Oxford and Bucks), showed that the teams were well matched. Kirkee scored almost immediately on starting but the goal was disallowed, "sticks" being given against the scorer. They repaired the deficiency soon after, and for a long time prevented the 43rd from equalising, before half-time, however, the 43rd drew level, and in the second period put another goal to their account, thus running out the victors. Scores:—43rd Light Infantry 2 goals, Kirkee Recreation Club 1 goal.

The other match which was between Lanowli Gymkhana and Sholapur Railway Institute was keenly contested from start to finish. Lanowli had one goal to their credit at the close of the first half but Sholapur equalised in the second period. The scores at the close of the game were one goal each, in consequence the game will have to be played again.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

SARKARI.—On Nov. 3rd, at Grant Road, to Mrs. Gulbanu, wife of Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sarkari, Special Examiner, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROCKLEHURST—TRAVIS.—November 1st, at Christ Church, Byculla by the Rev. Canon W. Kennelly, Walter Harrison Brocklehurst to Irene, third daughter of the late Arthur Travis of Liverpool.

CAMA—ENGINEER.—November 4th, at Allbless Baug, by Kaikobad Adarbad Dastur Nosherwan, Ardeshir Edulji Cama, A.C.A., Chartered Accountant, grandson of late Pestonji Hormusji Cama, C.I.E., to Jerbai, daughter of Hormusji Burjorji Engineer.

THOMAS—RICHARDSON.—On the 30th October, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, Archdeacon of Bombay, Arthur Edwin Thomas to Bessie Richardson.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November, 7, 1913.

THE NEW MOSLEM MOVEMENT.

From the point of view of Indian nationality the split in the Moslem League is to be regarded as a blessing in disguise. In the lengthy summary of the Aga Khan's letter to Mr. Amir Ali, which Reuter has just cabled out, this is made abundantly clear. Among the reasons which His Highness gives for retiring from the presidency of the Central League, he lays special stress on the fact that a permanent President will not make for the natural evolution and development of the Mahomedan community and that the League, having now passed from its state of childhood, must become a national organisation—not a mere political party,—in which all opinions must be represented and all schools of thought given their due voice. In other words, the League must be open to new forces that make for progress and unity. While we have nothing but praise for the Aga Khan's statesmanlike breadth of vision and his sensitiveness to popular and democratic ideals, we cannot but deplore the attitude taken up by Mr. Amir Ali, whose resignation of his position as President of the London League, to judge from the telegrams hitherto published, can only be due to a sense of pique. For some time past it has been a matter of fairly common knowledge that differences of opinion had arisen upon important matters between the All-India Moslem League and the London Branch. There was also a lack of unanimity amongst the members of the League regarding the vital question of self-government for India. It will be remembered that at a memorable meeting of the League on the 31st December last year, presided over by the Aga Khan himself, this question was decided by the confirmation of the following resolution:—

"The objects of the League shall be *inter alia* attainment under the ægis of the British Crown of a system of self-government suitable to India through constitutional means by bringing about amongst others a steady reform of the existing system of administration, promoting national unity by fostering a public spirit among the people of India, and by co-operation with other communities for the said purposes."

This resolution not only indicated a distinct advance in Mahomedan political thought, but also attempted, to a limited extent, to point out the steps by which they could approach nearer to the goal in view. It indicated that, although no revolutionary reforms were contemplated, the Mussulman mind was not unconscious of the defects in the existing administration of the country. It also indicated the desire and the necessity for a Hindu-Moslem *entente*. It is an open secret that Mr. Amir Ali, whose bent of mind has always been singularly official and who by temperament and environment is averse to any seeming agitation against the old order of things, does not view with sympathy the new political aspirations of the Indian Moslems, some of whom have long regarded him as a deadweight on the League as an active progressive force. What has now happened was to be expected sooner or later, for no man can play the role of both an official and a leader of the people in an avowedly popular organisation. As Mr. Wazir Hasan, the energetic Secretary of the All-India League, explained the other day in his lecture at the London Indian Association, there has been the inevitable upheaval in the Indian Moslem mind, and the establishment of the League in 1906 was the first concrete manifestation of the dawn of political consciousness among Indian Mahomedans. Since then, as everybody knows, there have been unexpected developments in the organisation, the principal one being the identification of leading Mahomedan politicians with the aims of the Indian National Congress. In the lecture alluded to above, Mr. Wazir Hasan declared that the League was fully prepared to co-operate with the Congress in the attainment of the ideal both had accepted, and he appealed to the Hindus to lend every assistance to the Moslems, and to the latter to remember that the continuance of educational disparity between Hindus and Mahomedans would retard the growth of a common nationality, as the existence of such a disparity had retarded common action in the past. Mr. Hasan added that it was necessary to minimise differences of religion as much as possible in their political work.

When he scanned the skies (Mr. Hasan observed) he saw the vision of the future to be one of a united India, but the union appeared to be one not of individuals but of communities,—a political entity on federal lines as unique in constitution as their circumstances; a federation of faiths no less strong than a federation of States in America or of Kingdoms in Germany,—a union of people "not like to like but like in difference, self-reverent each and reverencing each." The main thing to consider was not whether two people entered the same house from two different doors or from one door, but whether they entered the same house or not, and whether they came to it animated with the same desires and cherishing the same ideals. If he might be permitted to say so too much time had been spent in discussing the question of different doors, and it had been forgotten that they had to live in the same house, and that if they wished to live together, it was better to live in concord and harmony than in conflict and hostility.

The most recent manifestation of this desire to live "in concord and harmony" is the proposed joint action by Hindu and Moslem leaders to settle the cow-killing question at Ayodhya, to say nothing of recent friendly gatherings at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras and in this city. These, at any rate, are symptoms of the effect that education on similar lines has produced on two communities living side by side and recognising a common destiny above the existence of separate entities and the clamour of communal claims, and it is gratifying to see that the new generation of Indian Mahomedans have formed broad conceptions of public duty.

The detailed reasons which the Aga Khan gives for his retirement from the Presidentship of the League will serve the double purpose of dispelling any idea that he, as well as Mr. Amir Ali, has fallen out with those who at present guide and control it, and also of giving the public a definite and authoritative statement as to the present position and the future aims of Mahomedan politics in India. The personal reasons which His Highness advances would have sufficed alone to show that there is no question of dispute or disagreement with his colleagues. It is obvious that a gentleman who has to be out of India for considerable periods every year cannot adequately fulfil the duties attaching to the Presidentship of the League, and it might also be added,—though His Highness, of course, does not himself raise this point,—that one occupying his elevated position might sometimes find his official connection with the executive of the League an embarrassment, just as the League might also be embarrassed in certain possible circumstances by having at the head of its executive a prince who cannot be expected to enter into the common fray of politics. His Highness points out that in its early days the leadership of aristocrats and men of strong social and financial position was essential to give the organisation due weight and status, but it has now established itself as a widely representative body and requires to be run on a democratic basis. To this end it is entirely undesirable that the natural evolution of the development of the Mahomedan community should be hampered by a permanent President. The free discussion and exploitation of the various questions affecting Mahomedans separately, or the Indian community as a whole, can be more helpfully carried on if the organisation of the League is performed on lines similar to those of the National Congress, and we trust that the day is not far distant,—though it is not desirable that the matter should be artificially pressed,—when the two organisations may meet on a common platform. As regards the attitude of the Aga Khan towards the questions of policy, which are now before the League, one remark, in reference to separate electorates, is highly significant. His Highness says "he regarded separate representation in the legislatures not as a policy, but as necessary for awakening our people from the state of coma and neglect into which they had fallen." This may have been a good reason for asking for separate electorates, but we hope that His Highness, as his remarks seem to imply, recognises that the reason no longer exists. The awakening has undoubtedly taken place, and the Mahomedan community appears now to be so strongly alive to the necessity of being active in its own interests, that separate representation, apart from the injustice it does to other communities, may become a danger not only to the State at large, but to the Mahomedans themselves. There are, no doubt, differences of opinion in the League as to this question of separate representation in the Legislatures as well as in local bodies, but Mahomedan opinion moves very fast now-a-days, and it may be that the time is not far distant when Lord Hardinge will be given an opportunity of fulfilling his conditional pledge to take away these separate electorates from those to whom they were given, if the latter themselves asked that this shall be done.

KEEPING OUT THE INDIAN.

The proceedings before the Services Commission at Delhi on Wednesday on the subject of the Forest Department make rather lively reading. There were some incisive questions by the Commissioners, notably by Mr. Gokhale, and the answers of the official witnesses were significantly similar, all showing a pronounced anti-Indian bias wholly unreasonable and unfair. One of the witnesses, Mr. Hart, on being asked by the Chairman whether, assuming that suitable Indians could be obtained, the door should be thrown open to them, replied that facilities had already been given to them, but Indians had not taken advantage of these. It is a pity Lord Islington did not ask Mr. Hart to substantiate his statement. So far as we know, it has all been the other way. Formerly, the regulations for the examination in London made it essential for candidates to be of European parentage, while the present rules for admission into the Service,—though Indians can be legally admitted,—certainly do not encourage Indian applicants for employment, as the Secretary of State, with the assistance of a Selection Committee, makes all the appointments of probationers without any competitive test whatever. The examinations come subsequently at Oxford or Cambridge or Edinburgh, followed by a short period of training on the Continent. At present the *cadre* of the Imperial Forest Service is composed almost entirely of Europeans, only two Indians having been recently admitted. Promotion from the Provincial Service to the Imperial is, again, at present, impossible, and, though the pay and status of the Provincial men were recently slightly improved, the disparity between the two branches, engaged in practically the same work, is so great that the present system cannot be allowed to be left entirely as it stands. We are afraid Mr. Hart gave the "Imperial" case away in his reply to Mr. Madge's question about the nature of the work of the branches. Mr. Madge asked in what essential respect the work done by the Provincial Service men differed from that of the Imperial Service men, and if it was not a fact that what an assistant did a superior signed. Mr. Hart's answer was: "I am afraid I cannot define the essence of the work performed by the two classes of men. One is employed to assist the other and the other to supervise the former."

Here peeps out again the old, old prejudice against the advancement of Indians in occupations where the European official's vested interests clash with Indian claims for equal treatment. We have the assurance of the only Indian witness, Pandit Gokul Das, that the Forest Department as a career appealed very largely to Indians, and though, perhaps, it was desirable at present to confine certain appointments demanding expert knowledge in special subjects in the Department to Europeans, he urged that the distinction between the Imperial and the Provincial branches should be done away with as soon as practicable.

DAY BY DAY.

The Development of Bombay.

We understand that the first meeting of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the development and improvement of Bombay, which it was expected would be held to-day has been postponed until the 12th instant.

Memorandum or Ultimatum?

An American once explained, that an acquaintance had ceased to call because he had on one occasion given him a "hint" that his visits were not agreeable to himself and household. It transpired later, that the "hint" was gently conveyed by the caller being conducted to the hall-door, his hat and stick placed in his hands, and the caller then being kicked down the front-door steps. Mr. Bryan's statement that no ultimatum has been sent to Mexico, but only a Memorandum, savours, strongly of a "hint" of this kind. And if an intimation demanding the "elimination" of a President and his friends, accompanied by a reminder that the United States will not tolerate further temporising, does not amount to an ultimatum, it would be interesting to learn wherein lies the disparity. Under the circumstances, viewed in any conceivable light, this diplomatic nicety is merely a distinction without a difference. It reminds one of Mr. Gladstone's famous diplomatic assertion, after the bombardment of Alexandria, that there was no war, but only "Operations of War."

Slump in Cotton Goods.

In connection with Reuter's telegram referring to the depression in the Home cotton trade and the consequent short time working adopted by the Lancashire mills brought about by scarcity of orders, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," who consulted an expert on the Indian trade yesterday, was informed that the announcement would tend to weaken the price of the raw material throughout the world. The Indian mills depend almost entirely on Indian cotton and the likely drop in price of the commodity would undoubtedly prove of advantage to the Indian manufacturer while it lasted. Apart from a certain amount of trade with East Africa, Indian-manufactured goods are not exported to any extent. The export of the raw material would naturally diminish while the situation lasted.

The New King of Bavaria.

The unfortunate Otto of Bavaria, who has just been dethroned in favour of the Regent, his cousin, who now assumes the kingship as Ludwig III, has been nominally King of Bavaria since 1886, when his brother King Louis II, who had also been declared insane a few days previously, committed suicide. The lunacy of Louis II was of a more active kind. Of a highly artistic tendency he developed a passion for building palaces which seriously depleted the State treasury, and it was this that ultimately brought about the declaration of his insanity. His passionate friendship for Wagner, the composer, in earlier days, is a matter of history. His brother Otto, who fortunately never married, seems to be merely a harmless idiot. The new King only succeeded his father as Regent a few months ago. The latter died at the great age of 92, and his son is already about to enter his seventeenth year. He married in 1868 the Archduchess Marie Therese of Austria, who appears in the Almanac of the Legitimists as Queen Mary III of England. But though her Majesty, as she now in fact is, traces her descent in the direct line from the last of the Stuarts, the fact that one of her ancestors, the Duke of Parma, married his own niece, seems very definitely to dispose of the Legitimists' claim, made on her behalf, to the throne of England. As a matter of fact, putting her aside on the ground of this irregular marriage, the present heir to the throne of England, had the Stuarts not been expelled, would be Prince Boris of Bulgaria, through his mother, who was a princess of Bourbon-Parma.

Use and Abuse of Fire Alarms.

The institution of the street fire alarm into Bombay is a reform which has evidently not yet been fully understood by the less educated of the community, and the result has been that on two or three occasions the Fire Brigades have been called out by alarms having been given when no fire had occurred. One of these instances, which happened recently, was a true case of ignorance which had its distinctly ludicrous side. This was the case in which a Borah, having broken the glass of an alarm, was waiting for water to come out of the instrument when the Brigade arrived: he had certainly called up a water supply more powerful than he desired. On the other hand, the *gamins* of Bombay are as mischievous as those of all large cities, though perhaps they have a more innocent and convincing way of pleading innocence as an excuse for misbehaviour. Some time ago one of these inquisitive youngsters paid with two or three stripes for his experiments on a fire alarm. Only on Wednesday last, a call was received from the alarm in front of the Hotel Majestic, but, although the Fire Brigade found the glass broken on their arrival, no fire nor rumour of a fire could be traced. It is hardly likely that in the Fort the tampering with the alarm could have been done out of ignorance, and the fact that the perpetrator of the trick was not to be found suggests that it was practical joke conceived by a simian mind. Notices regarding the use of the instruments are placed on them in the three languages generally spoken in Bombay, and in future the plea of ignorance is not likely to be taken as an excuse for the abuse of the alarms.

India's Seaborne Trade.

The statistics relating to the sea-borne trade of India for the month of September show that trade continues satisfactory, the imports of the month having exceeded in value those of any other month of the current financial year, while the exports were greater than in any month except April and July. The general prosperity of the country resulted in an increase of Rs. 14.39 lakhs in the value of imports during the six months April-September as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, and of Rs. 26.15 lakhs as compared with the same six months of 1911. The value of the exports during the month was Rs. 2,83 lakhs less than the record of September, 1912, but Rs. 7.72 lakhs in excess of the figures for September 1911. Among imports, cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling stock, machinery, iron and steel work show the greatest increases during the six months. Indian merchants imported cotton piece-goods to the value of Rs. 29.58 lakhs, or Rs. 4.76 lakhs more than in 1912 and Rs. 10.88 lakhs more than in 1911. Opium of course, very largely account for the falling off in exports.

Interesting Lamaistic Discoveries.

Some interesting additions were made to the Lucknow Museum last year and are noted in the annual report of that institution. Some workmen, while engaged in cutting a hedge at Saheth, the site of the ancient Jetavana, unearthed two small gilt brass images, with other relics, which were sent to the Museum by the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department at Gonda. One of the images represents the Buddha at the time of enlightenment and has an inscription giving the Buddhist creed formula; the other is an image of Tara, the Goddess of Mercy. All the objects found at Saheth are stated to be Lamaistic. They have formed a nucleus for a collection of brass antiquities in the Museum. The number of visitors to the Lucknow Museum during the year exceeded 91,000. This number is not so large as the records of visitors in previous years; but "the Museum is now an educational institution and no more a 'wonder house' or a place of recreation."

Weekly Health Statistics.

The statistics of births and deaths in different localities in the City of Bombay for the week ending 1st November 1913, show that in all 567 deaths and 415 births took place during the period, as compared with 562 deaths and 464 births in the corresponding week of 1912. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 was 30.10 as compared with 29.83 of last year. Out of the total mortality, plague accounted for 10, measles 1, fevers 71, cholera 3, diarrhoea 41, dysentery 3, premature birth 3, diseases of the respiratory system 186, tubercular diseases 8, debility 44, old age 47, and drowning 1. There were also 48 still-births. From the point of view of age, 124 died under 1 year, 55 were from 1 to 5 years old and 388 above 5 years.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Indian Mail Service.

"Bombay Gazette":—It is reported that most of the local Governments have intimated to the Government of India their approval of the suggestion of a second weekly mail between this country and Europe. Similar unanimity is not, however, forthcoming in regard to the port of arrival and departure. There is reason to believe that the desire of the postal authorities for the establishment of an additional service is largely based on the difficulty of handling the enormous volume of letters and other mail matter which now passes to and from India every week. This consideration has not hitherto been emphasised, and it would be interesting to have an official pronouncement on the subject. The curious attitude adopted by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in this matter is not easy to understand at first sight. The Committee's picture of the whole of India deriving advantage from wild competition between a new service to Karachi and the present service to Bombay does more credit to their imaginative faculties than to their business acumen. If the second service were entrusted to a new contractor, there would no doubt be healthy rivalry between the two companies, which would tend to the advantage of the public. But it would be absurd to abandon a convenient port for an inconvenient one in order to stimulate competition of this kind. Each of the steamship companies involved would aim at supremacy in speed if they both landed the mails at Bombay just as much as if they utilised separate ports of arrival and departure.

The Metric System for India.

"Advocate of India."—The announcement that a committee has been appointed to consider the possibility of introducing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India will be received with satisfaction by traders and merchants. The present unsatisfactory state of affairs will one day be modified, but we venture to think that, desirable as the change may be so far as traders between one part of India and another are concerned, locally it will not meet the same approval. Mr. S. R. Arthur, the present Acting Commissioner of the Central Division, the chairman of the Committee, is well acquainted with Indian economic matters. The other members are business men, and their deliberations should lead to some practical outcome. In 1894 the subject aroused considerable discussion, but in spite of an almost unanimous agreement matters were allowed to remain much as they were. The need for an alteration becomes every day more pressing.

Artiocially Stimulated Prejudice.

"The Statesman."—At present, at any rate, the practical outcome of the effort is precisely nothing. The only other achievement is what Mr. Wazir Hasan calls "the Cawnpore victory." Apparently this is the most gorgeous feather in the cap of the League, and Mr. Ameer Ali's chilly attitude towards the proposed banquet was, it is to be inferred, largely due to a suspicion that the after-dinner oratory would be devoted to celebrating this notable triumph of Mahomedan agitation. Mr. Ameer Ali may well have doubted the wisdom of rejoicing over a success of this character. Who won the "victory," and over whom? The facts, reduced to their simplest form, are that the mosque authorities were not unwilling to consent to the removal of an outer building in order that a public improvement might be carried out, and that they were induced by extraneous influence to abandon this wise and tolerant attitude. The affair was thus the triumph of artfully stimulated prejudice over public spirit, and the Europe-returned Mahomedans, who, with tongue in cheek, engineered this reactionary movement, have done incalculable harm to the best interests of their community. The wiser heads among the Mahomedans must already be aware of the unreal nature of the "victory," as they have long mistrusted the policy of which it forms a part. It may be anticipated that the effect of the rupture between the Moslem League and its London branch will be to induce the Mahomedan moderates to assert themselves more vigorously than they have hitherto done.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

AGA KHAN EXPLAINS.

TRIBUTE TO MR. AMIR ALI.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

FUTURE POLICY AS "NATIONAL MOVEMENT."

"COMPELLED TO BE OUT OF INDIA.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Aga Khan, writing to Mr. Amir Ali from Paris, expresses his profound regret at the turn of events leading to Mr. Amir Ali's resignation. He wishes Mr. Amir Ali had seen his way to withhold his resignation until the opinion of the Central Committee in India could have been definitely ascertained. The Aga Khan could not think that the Committee would endorse any suggestion which Mr. Amir Ali could regard as making his position untenable, as all men in India, old, have the strongest sense of indebtedness to him and his great and unique service to the community.

After paying a tribute to Mr. Amir Ali's work, the Aga Khan gives some of his reasons for coming to an absolutely irrevocable decision to retire from the presidency in India. He is so circumstanced, he says, that he is compelled to be out of India for considerable periods each year, therefore he cannot carry out his duties in the way he would like, but these and other personal reasons would not make him retire if he thought that his continuance would serve the welfare of the community.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION NECESSARY.

Tracing the history of the League, he says that in the early stages of its foundation, with a large number of leaders from the aristocracy, men of strong social and financial position were absolutely necessary in order to give the organisation its weight and status in the eyes of the Government of India and the Hindu community. He regarded separate representation in Legislatures not as a policy, but as necessary for awakening "our people from a state of coma and neglect into which they had fallen."

"TRAMMELS OF HIS PRESIDENTSHIP."

The League having passed through its infancy, the Aga Khan is profoundly convinced that in India, at this stage, a permanent President, an official spokesman and recognised leader, will hamper the natural evolution and development of their community. Even if he could always be on the spot, and be worthy of such a position, the League must become more and more not a political party but a national organisation of a loyal and devoted Moslem community, in which all the parties are represented and all schools of thought given their due voice. He instances separate representation on municipal and local boards, and primary education in relation to vernaculars, as questions on which there must be differences and discussion, and he, for one, heartily welcomes the fact that the organisation in India can now, thanks to the awakening of the community, be freed from the trammels of his presidentship.

HOPE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Aga Khan is convinced that his retirement will help to develop the sense of responsibility, and his experience will be of greater service on the free bench of the Council than in the cramped chair of a president. Still, he thinks that after the question of relations between the Central and the London League have been discussed afresh in India, there may be some possibility of a reconstruction in London on sound lines. But he will not be prepared to join the London League as one of its officers on any fresh basis unless he is assured of the sympathy and the help of Mr. Amir Ali and the wise and elderly friends now retiring with him. The Aga Khan cherishes the hope of a reconstruction because the League, if wisely guided in the future as in the past, can be made the instrument of the greatest advantage, not only to their community, but to the people of India generally. Therefore there must be an effort to save it from collapse.

A CALCUTTA VIEW.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Referring to the Moslem League dispute, the Hon. Mr. Fuzhul Haque, Joint Secretary, interviewed, said that the League had not attained sufficient maturity of growth to be able to dispense with the services of Mr. Amir Ali or H. H. the Aga Khan. He, however, says one definite policy to which the League is now committed is the policy of co-operation with other advancing communities in working for the common weal of the mother-country. If there are men who think that the salvation of the Moslems lies in maintaining an attitude of perpetual warfare with other communities they must step out of the League, or one day they will be forced to go.

MOSLEM PAPER'S COMMENT.

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO THE COMMUNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The "Hablul Matin" attacks Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali. The resignation of Mr. Amir Ali means an irreparable loss to the community. Mr. Amir Ali, though perfectly justified in resenting the insolent language of the letters addressed to him, ought not to have withdrawn himself.

MAHOMED'S TUNIC.

FOUND IN A CURIOSITY SHOP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A silken garment, admittedly looted from the Sultan Selim Mosque at Adrianople, and venerated as Mahomed's tunic, was discovered recently in the shop of a dealer in antiques in Vienna. The Turkish Embassy forthwith secured the possession of it.

TURCO-GRECIAN DIFFERENCES.

WHAT TURKEY INSISTS ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

Chief differences between Greece and Turkey are that Turkey insists on her right to punish those who fled from Turkish military service before the war and that the Turks in ceded territories who exercise the option to retain Turkish citizenship shall not be expelled.

GREECE AND ALBANIA.

CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION REPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 6.

Greece, in reply to the representations of Austria and Italy on the subject of Albania, repudiates the charge that the Greeks have intimidated the population of Epirus and criticises the methods of the International Commission.

THE STRUGGLE IN S. AFRICA.

4,000 INDIANS READY TO CROSS INTO TRANSVAAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHARLESTOWN, NATAL, Nov. 6.

Four thousand Indians assembled here in response to the advice of Mr. Gandhi, and will begin crossing the border into the Transvaal to-day.

200 STRIKERS IMPRISONED. 800 MORE ARRESTED.

Since the strike started two hundred Indians have been sentenced to imprisonment while three hundred others hav been arrested.

LATER.

Five hundred deserters from the collieries who were among the four thousand Indians assembled here, have been arrested. The remainder crossed the border this morning.

POONA, Nov. 6.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mr. Gandhi:—

The strike is continuing. The Government is not arresting passive resisters. Monthly expenses exceed seven thousand pounds. Local contributions are expected to come up to one thousand pounds every month in provisions and cash. I am marching on Thursday to Transvaal with four thousand men. Endurance and distress are great Several births have occurred in the concentration camps which have been formed. Two deaths of babies occurred during the march.

THREE LAKHS GONE ASTRAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

The "Sind Gazette" is informed that one of the banks in Bombay sent to Persia through registered post in the form of Bombay Government currency notes of one thousand rupees each denomination, a total remittance of three lakhs of rupees, and the registered letter has been lost.

THE SCARCITY IN THE C. P.

SIR B. ROBERTSON CONCLUDES TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Sir Benjamin Robertson returned to Nagpur on Tuesday evening last, after visiting Jubbulpore, Bilaspur and Raipur to consult with local officers regarding the measures to be taken to deal with the scarcity in the North and East of the Central Provinces.

AUTONOMOUS MONGOLIA

CHINA'S SUZERAINTY.

AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Nov. 5.

The Russo-Chinese Agreement regarding Mongolia was signed to-day. China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia and agrees to maintain no troops or officials there except a representative at Urga with escort and agents. Some other points remain to be agreed upon subsequently. Russia recognises China's suzerainty and agrees not to maintain troops except consular guards. She will not interfere in the administration. Both agree to refrain from colonisation. China accepts Russia's good offices for the establishment of her relations with Outer Mongolia conformably with the above lines. The boundaries are roughly defined but the actual frontier will be the subject of further negotiations.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S JOURNALS.

OPIUM TABLOIDS "TO END OUR TROUBLES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A book entitled "Captain Scott's last Expedition" has just been published.

The first volume contains Captain Scott's journals till his death. The second volume includes scientific reports and comprises many unpublished letters.

An entry in the journals, dated March 11th, shows that Captain Scott ordered Dr. Wilson to hand over to himself and his comrades opium tabloids, "as a means of ending our troubles." But an entry, dated March 22nd, shows that he changed his mind, the entry reading "we must be near the end. I have decided that it shall be natural; we shall march for the depot and die in our tracks."

The last entry, dated March 23rd, reads, "For God's sake look after our people."

Many letters were found in the tent addressed to relatives and friends, and are of poignant interest.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING TROUBLE

FURTHER RIOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 5.

Further rioting took place to-day over the shipment of race horses destined for the New Zealand Cup. Eight hundred special constables in addition to the regular police are now being employed. Thirty police were injured, including fifteen special constables, but none seriously. A number of arrests were made. The employment of free labour begins to-morrow. It is probable that the Government will introduce the strike legislation.

FRENCH RAILWAY COLLISION.

NO ENGLISH OR INDIAN MAILS WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

No English or Indian mails were in the mail van which was wrecked in the French collision.

CHARRED BODIES EXTRICATED FROM WRECKAGE.

MELUN, Nov. 6.

The last bodies were extricated from the wrecked trains yesterday evening.

The locomotive which was lying over the smashed carriage was lifted only with great difficulty.

Seven bodies which are mostly unrecognizable and the charred trunks were extricated.

Gendarmes are searching the personal effects of the dead to find clues to the identification of the bodies.

FRENCH ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

PROPOSED VOTE FOR £16,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Replying to a deputation, the French Premier promised his personal support to the proposed vote of £16,000 for the training of French athletes for the Olympic games.

AVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The French aviator M. Daucourt has reached Bukharest.

CHINESE POLITICAL CRISIS.

OPPOSITION DISSOLVED BY GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY MEASURES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Nov. 5.

The Government has ordered the dissolution of the opposition party in Kuomingtang, cancelling their seats in Parliament on the ground that they are retarding all progress. There is considerable excitement, but Reuter is officially informed that the Government has taken adequate military measures.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

One hundred and thirty Senators out of 274 and 220 deputies out of 596, are affected by Yuanshihkai's decree, ordering the dissolution of the opposition party in Kuomingtang. There is general disposition in Peking to approve of the decree on the ground that it is impossible for Yuanshihkai to control affairs while parliament is a hot-bed of rebellion; but there is much consternation in the South.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR ULSTER.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY ORDERED.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Government has ordered an official, though private, enquiry into the possible extent of special treatment for Ulster. The enquiry will be wide in scope and will deal not only with police and education, but with the whole executive work of the Home Rule Government, including the administration of the Board of Agriculture, the Congested Districts Board, and other establishments which might possibly be worked to the disadvantage of Ulster.

UNIONIST LEADERS' CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Unionist leaders are conducting a campaign in the country in which they are concentrating on the question of Home Rule, which was the subject of the speeches yesterday evening.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke at Newport, Sir Edward Carson at Inverness, and Lord Halsbury at Shelsea.

Mr. Bonar Law has sent a telegram to Captain Leslie Wilson, Unionist candidate at Reading: saying: "The question overshadowing all others is whether Ulster shall be dragooned by British troops without the consent of the British people. While your opponents imitate Munchausen in the tales about land, you are right to tell the truth about Ireland."

Mr. Bonar Law sent a similar message to the Unionist candidate at Linlithgow.

EX-KING OTTO'S HEALTH.

NO LUCID INTERVAL IN 40 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUNICH, Nov. 5.

The Medical report regarding ex-King Otto's health indicates that the King has scarcely known a lucid interval since his internment in 1873. For 30 years he has been in a state of unbroken apathy, entirely ignorant of the outside world. He must hardly ever have realised that he was the King of Bavaria.

EX-GOVERNOR SULZER.

RETURNED TO STATE ASSEMBLY BY LARGE MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The rout of Tammany is ascribed to its impeachment of Ex-Governor Sulzer, who has been returned to the New York State Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

The Elections of the Governors of Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey have resulted in the return of Democrats.

President Wilson has telegraphed his congratulations on the successful maintenance of his tariff and currency reform policy.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON TRADE

MANY MILLS WORK SHORT TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Owing to the scarcity of orders for cotton goods everywhere in the world, many firms in Lancashire are already working short time and it is anticipated that many more will join the movement before the end of the year. The English Cotton Spinners' Federation has not reached any decision regarding organising short time, the action being thus confined for the present to individual firms.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HEAVY SESSION AT DELHI.

NUMERUOS BILLS TO BE BROUGHT UP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

It is yet early for any absolute and accurate forecast of business for the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Government of India have, however, prepared their departmental agenda and it appears that the session will be a heavy one. Among the pending measures, the Copyright Bill, which has been circulated will be considered and passed. The Amending Bill which is merely a formal price of legislation, will also be similarly dealt with. The Decentralisation, Provincial Small Cause Courts, Civil Procedure Code, Insect Pests, and Motor Vehicles Bills will be further advanced and passed. The Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Code which deals with the question of protection of minor girls which is now in circulation, will be further advanced. Among the new measures which will be brought before the Council, there will be the Bill to amend the Indian Telegraph Act which has already been published. It is quite probable that the Indian Company's Bill dealing with the Managing Agents will also be brought forward. A Bill to amend the Local Authorities' Loans Bill has been under consideration and the Government of India have wisely decided to undertake amending and consolidating the Bill. The Negotiable Instruments Bill is also on the anvil. A Bill to amend the Sea Customs' Act to facilitate the working of Customs offices will also be introduced. The most important measure of the season will be the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill which is now under consideration of the Secretary of State. As soon as his sanction is received the Bill will be placed before the Council. There may be delay, however, if the India office desire to have the Bill examined by experts. The Government have also several other bills under preparation but no details are yet available.

Mr. Ghaznavi has given notice of a non-official bill but the draft has not yet reached the Government of India. Several resolutions by the non-official members have been also received.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY.

ABSCONDING ACCUSED REMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

With reference to othe Barisal conspiracy case Chintaharan Pal, son of Sreenab Pal of Chouddagram Tipperah, an absconding accused surrendered himself yesterday.

Mr. Nelson, the trying Magistrate, reported to the District Magistrate that Chintaharan stood in the same footing with the five accused against whom the case was withdrawn by the Government.

The accused was asked to give bail for Rs. 500 which he could not do. He was therefore remanded to hajut. The 7th instant was fixed for hearing his case.

The trial of the Conspiracy case is to be taken up in the Sessions Court at Barisal on the 17th instant. An Additional Sessions Judge is going there to try the case.

APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER.

At the High Court this afternoon before Justices Imam and Chapman, an application was made on behalf of the accused in the Barisal Conspiracy case for a transfer. In this case more than thirty young men were committed to the Sessions on a charge of conspiring to wage war against the King, and the hearing is fixed for the 17th instant. It was submitted that most of the accused, their witnesses, and pleaders came from Dacca, and that the accused could not get proper legal help at Barisal. It was further stated that it was understood that the Crown had no objection to a transfer, but they wanted it to be heard at Alipore and not at Dacca which was the centre of the conspiracy. Accused had also no objection to the case being transferred to Alipore. Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Bakergunj to show cause why the case should not be transferred either to Dacca or Alipore. The rule was made returnable on Thursday next.

MULLA POWINDAH'S DEATH UNCONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Confirmation of the report of the death on the North-West Frontier of Mulla Powindah on the 2nd instant is still awaited but it is believed in Derajat borderland.

ENGLISH AMBASSADOR'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Ambassador to the United States, has returned to Washington.

VICEROY AT MYSORE.

BRILLIANT AND IMPOSING RECEPTION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

THE CITY EN FETE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Nov. 6.

The Viceregal special arrived at the French Rocks at 8-30 this morning, when it was met by a deputation consisting of Rajamantha Pravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjandayya, First Councillor and Sirdar M. Gopalkrishna Urs accompanied by Mr. P. W. Warburton, First Assistant to the Resident, whose carriage was tacked on to the special. Mysore Station was reached at 10 a.m. There were present on the platform to meet Their Excellencies, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness' brother the Yuvaraja, Sir Hugh Daly, Resident at Mysore, and the principal Sardars of the Mysore State, including Mr. M. Visvesaraya, the Dewan, Mr. M. Kuntraj Urs, Sardar-Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., Sardar Commanding H. H.'s Forces, Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs, Sardar, Mr. R. H. Campbell, C.I.E., Private Secretary to His Highness, Mr. M. Gopalraj Urs, Sardar, the Rana Saheb of Vana and others. Their Excellencies who were received with a salute of 31 guns from the Fort on alighting shook hands with H. H. the Maharaja the Yuvaraja and Sir Hugh Daly and were introduced by the latter to the Sardars and officials. His Excellency then proceeded along the platform and inspected a guard-of-honour of the Mysore Infantry after which Their Excellencies entered into the carriages and the procession was formed in the following order:

First Carriage.—H. E. the Viceroy, H. H. the Maharaja, Sir Hugh Daly, Colonel Maxwell.

Second Carriage.—Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, the Yuvaraja, Capt. Atkinson, and A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja.

Third Carriage.—Mr. Wood, Foreign Secretary, the Dewan, Mr. Warburton, Captain Benson.

Fourth Carriage.—Miss Osborne, Sir James Du Boulay, Major Lambert, Captain Astor.

Fifth Carriage.—Sir James Roberts, Private Secretary to the Maharaja, the Hon. E. Cadogan and Captain Tod.

Sixth Carriage.—Sardars of the State.

GAY CROWDS LINE ROADS.

Outside the station another guard of honour of Mysore Infantry was drawn up while the escort to the procession was formed by a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers and His Highness' own bodyguard who looked very well with their panther skin schabraques and were beautifully mounted.

The route from the station to the Government House which was lined by the spearmen of His Highness' Rachewar and Bhate Forces and by the Mysore State Troops, was gaily decorated with arches and festoons, while stands of little children on either side of the road presented a mass of colour and gave Their Excellencies an enthusiastic welcome.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

On the way to Their Excellencies received an address from the Municipal Council of the Mysore City which ran as follows:—"May it please Your Excellency We the President and members of the Mysore City Municipal Council rejoice at the opportunity afforded to us of offering Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge our most hearty and loyal welcome to this the capital city of the Mysore State. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we greet the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India. The policy of His Majesty's Government towards the Native States has been worthy of the lofty traditions of the great British Nation and has united more closely than ever by ties of sincere gratitude the family of Native States in His Majesty's Indian Empire to the Imperial Throne. We rejoice that under the wise and benign rule of our beloved Maharaja His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and His Highness's illustrious predecessors the State has been in the enjoyment of the full benefits of an enlightened and progressive administration. Your Excellency, it was with profound grief that we learnt of the dastardly attempt at Delhi in December last and we prayed humbly to the Great Giver of all Life that Your Excellency might speedily be restored to health and to the service of the Empire. We are grateful that our prayer has been heard and we rejoice at the privilege of welcoming Your Excellencies in our midst. There is no need to assure Your Excellency of our loyalty to the Imperial Throne. We are deeply thankful to Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge for having found time in the midst of the arduous duties of Your Excellency's exalted office and the cares of a vast Empire to visit our State and we hope and pray that Your Excellencies' sojourn among us, brief as it will be, may afford

(Continued on page 8.)

VICEROY AT MYSORE

(Continued from page 7.)

Your Excellencies some measure of relief adn recreation. With every assurance of our high respect and sincere wishes for the continued welfare of Your Excellencies."

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The following is the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council of Mysore City:—"Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely on behalf of Lady Hardinge and myself for the warmth and loyality of your welcome, and for your kind references to my restoration to health. It affords us exceptional pleasure to visit Mysore, a State which on the one hand deservedly bears so high a reputation for wise and enlightened administration, and on the other hand is famous both for its natural beauties, some of which we have already been privileged to see, and for the sites and buildings of historical and archaeological interest that it contains. I am well aware of the attachment of the people of Mysore to their sympathetic and able Ruler, and as you have rightly stated, I needed no assurance of their loyalty to the Imperial Throne, and it only remains for me to express to you once more my gratitude for the courtesy which has prompted you to present this address, and to tell you how deeply we appreciate the kindly feelings towards us to which it testifies.

His Highness conducted Their Excellencies round the Government House and then departed for his palace at 11 a.m.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ANTICIPATED.

His Excellency in his speech this evening will make an important announcement on the subject of certain features in the Instrument of Transfer of 1881 under which the Government of Mysore was restored to His Highness father. This document has been reconsidered and His Excellency has decided to substitute for the instrument of transfer a new treaty which will place the relations between the Government of India on a footing more in consonance with His Highness's actual position among the Feudatory Chiefs in India.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS TO BE SELECTED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Nov. 6.

A Press Communique states the Secretary of State has approved the recommendations of the Government of India for the constitution of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces. The Council will consist of not more than 24 members excluding the Chief Commissioner who will be selected as follows:—

(1) 7 members elected by the following constituencies in the Central Provinces: (a) by the Municipal Committees 3 members, (b) by the District Councils 2 members, (c) by the Landholders 2 members.

(2) 17 members nominated by the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor-General, of whom (a) not more than ten may be officials and (b) three shall be non-official persons resident in Berar.

The Chief Commissioner may with the sanction of the Governor-General further nominate one person, whether an official or a non-official, having expert knowledge of any subject connected with the proposed or pending legislation. The three members from Berar will be nominated by the Chief Commissioner on election by the following constituencies in Berar:—(1) by the Municipal Committees 1 member, (2) by the District Boards 1 member, (3) by the Landholders 1 member. With the exception of those features which are necessitated by the peculiar constitutional position of Berar, the regulations and schedules for the new Council follow closely, both in form and in substance, those for the other Legislative Councils in India.

A PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

CONSPIRATORS BLOWN FROM GUNS.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" reports that last month a conspiracy against the Amir was discovered in Kabul. It is said to have been arranged by Sardar Mahomed Yunas Khan, grandson of Sardar Shah Khan, who fled into Russian territory after rebelling against Amir Abdul Rehman Khan. In the latter eighties Yunas Khan was brought up in Russian Turkestan where his father Mahomed Ismail is still a refugee and he had been allowed to take up his residence in Kabul. The report states he suborned a few men of influence to join him in the conspiracy with the usual oaths of secrecy being taken on the Koran. One of the conspirators turned informer and the houses of those implicated were searched. The leaders were arrested and documentary evidence was considered sufficient to justify their condemnation to death. The correspondent states that Yunas and eight others were blown from guns. Their families are being deported to Peshawar, all their property having been confiscated.

SERICULTURE EXPERT FOR MYSORE.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

In order to develop the silk industry of Mysore, the Government have appointed Signor Washington Mari, a graduate of the Royal School of Sericulture in Padora, Italy, as silk expert in Mysore for one year with option to renew his engagement. He is expected to arrive in a month's time and one of his chief duties will be to train a competent body of local sericulturists who will be able to carry on his work.

PUNJAB WHEAT INDUSTRY.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Considerable traffic in grain from the Punjab to the United Provinces is now taking place. It is being handled without a hitch by the North Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways.

TUTICORIN BLAZE.

PANIC-STRICKEN CREW LEAP INTO THE SEA.

GALLANT EFFORT AT RESCUE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Further particulars of the Tuticorin disaster given by an officer of the "Bengala," in charge of the rescue lifeboat sent from that vessel to the assistance of the "Twingone," prove that the second Engineer lost his life in the gallant effort to save the Port Officer's son. The boy was left in the burning ship and the Engineer went back to rescue him. He jumped into the sea with the boy but both were drowned.

The Port Officer on hearing of the disaster insisted on searching the burning vessel for his son, despite the efforts of those who knew the futility of such action.

The fact that the lifeboat was moored to the stern of the "Twingone" undoubtedly saved many lives. Coolies were working in the hold of the vessel at the time of the catastrophe. Those who failed to gain accommodation in the lifeboat leaped into the sea.

The scene is said to have been indescribable. The "Twingone" was one mass of flames and smoke, and the sea round was alight with blazing oil. The first Engineer whose death is reported was rescued from the sea but died shortly afterwards. Many serious burning injuries are reported.

VESSEL STILL BURNING.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Enquiries made this morning at Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., the local agents of the Burma Oil Company, Ltd., go to show that the "Twingone" at Tuticorin is still ablaze. Great efforts are being made to put out the fire, but it is very probable the vessel will become an absolute wreck. The town of Tuticorin is not in any danger, the ship being fairly far out in sea and there is also a coral reef lying between the shore and the vessel. The crew of the ship numbered 47 and of these the Chief Engineer and second Engineer lost their lives while trying to swim ashore. Three of the Indian crew are also missing and it is more than likely that they too found a watery grave. The Ayah who was looking after the Captain's infant daughter was picked up from the sea along with her charge, both dead. The body of M. Leverette, son of Mr. G. Leverette, Port Officer, Tuticorin, who was spending the afternoon on board has also been recovered.

PETROL EXPLOSION PROBABLE CAUSE OF DISASTER.

At the time the fire broke out on Tuesday afternoon "Twingone" was discharging drums of petrol into a barge alongside and as far as it could be ascertained at present there seems to have been an explosion in the barge. This was immediately followed by a fire although the barge was at once cut adrift. The flames spread to the ship through the piping. It is understood that Captain Barraud and crew acted all along with great presence of mind. There was no panic on board when the seriousness of the situation was realised.

PROBABLE LOSS TWO LAKHS.

News was received in Madras last night that the steamer Twingone, belonging to the Burma Oil Company, Limited, was on fire at Tuticorin. She was carrying about 2,000 tons of petroleum in bulk and as soon as the fire was discovered about 500 tons were salvaged. At the time of going to press, the flames had not been got under control and it is surmised that the probable loss to the Burma Oil Company will be about two lakhs of rupees. Twingone was being used exclusively for carrying petroleum and her tonnage is 1,120. She was registered in Rangoon. So far the cause of the fire on board has not been ascertained.

CALCUTTA ATTORNEY SUMMONED.

ALLEGED FALSE AFFIDAVIT IN HIGH COURT CASE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

At the Police Court yesterday before Mr. Keays, Rai Saheb Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared on behalf of the Crown for a process against Babu Paresh Chunder Ghose an attorney of the High Court, under Section 193 and 196 I. P. C. for having on May 31st at Calcutta before a special bench of the High Court made untruthful statements and suborned evidence.

The petition said that the accused falsely and corruptly at the hearing of the rule in the High Court filed an affidavit alleged to have been made by one Nripendra Chandra Gupta, an employee of the trustee of the late Mutty Lal Seal's trust estate, dated May 27th 1913, wherein Nripendra Chandra Gupta purported *inter alia* to state that in his presence one Nilmoney Pal handed over to Srimutty Nayan Manjari Dassi a sum of Rs 9,000 in currency notes in the presence of Manik Lal Seal who at the time was suffering from illness and could not either attest or write with reference to the said promissory notes. It was also agreed and arranged by and between Manik Lal and Nilmoney Pal that it would be bettter that Srimutty Nayan Manjari Dassi should on that day only retain Rs. 5,000 and that the balance of Rs. 6,000 should be held by Nilmoney Pal. This false statement was charged as an offence under Section 196 I. P. C.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued summons against the accused.

BENGALI SUSPECTS AT BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

The Bangalore City Police have arrested on suspicion two Bengalis named J. N. Day and S. Chatterji. They are said to have stated to the Police that they were agents of John Howell and Company, General Merchants of 7 Mango Lane Calcutta. To verify their statement the Police Commissioner of Calcutta was wired to and he replied that there was no trace of John Howell and Company at the address given. The accused were placed before the City Magistrate who remanded them to Police custody for a fortnight, as they failed to furnish two securities of Rs. 2,000 each and personal recognizances of Rs. 4,000 each.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

THE MOORAT SETTLEMENT.

RATES FIXED BY THE BOARD.

The conditions of the different markets in the city remained unchanged yesterday and people are eagerly awaiting the 13th instant, on which day it is believed the fate of the different bazaars will be decided.

At the share market, practically no business was done whatever and brokers were making desperate attempts to settle their transactions. The reports were very ominous and it is freely stated that under the present conditions the "moorat" settlement will not pass off smoothly.

The Directors of the Board, however, have recommended the following rates for settlement of "moorat" transactions:

	Rs.
David	455
Fazulohoy	455
Standard	1,135
Central	1,875 (without dividend.)
Swadeshi	1,492½
Currimoney	212½

The Shroff market was in a very gloomy condition as there are constant rumours about big merchants.

The pearl market remained unchanged and no business whatever was done.

The Indian Banks did normal business.

CHAMBER'S APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENT.

CASH BALANCES FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Nov. 6.

A Finance Department "Communique" states that during his visit to Bombay in August last the Finance Member was approached by the Chamber of Commerce on the matter of making the cash balances of the Government more readily available for the assistance of trade during the busy season, when the demands for funds to finance trade tend to become acute. In his reply to the Chamber Sir William Meyer indicated the limitations to which the grant of the Government assistance must necessarily be subject, and emphasised the fact that it would be incorrect to estimate the capacity of the Government to grant loans during the busy season by the State of their cash balances at that time. At the same time he indicated the readiness of the Government of India to consider the matter favourably with reference to the legitimate requirements of trade during the ensuing busy season.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WILL MAKE TEMPORARY ADVANCES.

The Government of India having referred the matter to the Secretary of State, it has now been decided that if this course appears necessary to prevent undue stringency in the money market during the next few months the Government of India will be prepared so far as the demands on their own balance permit to make temporary loans to the Presidency Banks to a moderate extent on the security of Government paper. The terms of such loans will be for not more than a few weeks though renewable if necessary. They bear interest at a rate one per cent. less than the Bank rate, and will in any case be repaid by the end of May. This decision has reference to the coming busy season alone, and is without prejudice to the future permanent policy in such matters which will be a subject for consideration when the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance have completed their labours. It was also taken without any reference to the present banking and commercial crisis which had not arisen when the matter was put before the Secretary of State.

BANK FAILURES DISCUSSED.

A "Communique" states Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member was in Delhi on the 4th instant and discussed the situation arising out of the banking an commercial failures with Mr. Warren Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal and Mr. Gauntlett, the Comptroller-General.

"CALCUTTA NOT AFFECTED IN THE SLIGHTEST."

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The financial crisis in Bombay and the Punjab has had no effect upon the Calcutta market, and according to some of the leading financial authorities in Calcutta whose opinions were invited yesterday by a "Statesman" representative, there appears to be little cause apprehension. One well-known authority upon money matters said the bazar so far has not been affected in the slightest degree by the Bombay failures. Things are going on just as usual and credit has not been restricted. There are a lot of rumours afloat and it is true that there is a general feeling of uneasiness but I do not think Calcutta will suffer at all.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 1st November 1913, stood at 1905 against 2,522 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 1,184, Madras 155, Bihar 41, United Provinces 194, the Punjab 79, Burma 20, Mysore 163, Hyderabad 52, Central India 10, and Rajputana 7.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—The "Times" Peking correspondent wires that the Presidential mandate denounces Kuoming Tang's party and deprives its members of parliamentary seats. All opposition to the Constitution about to be presented to the Parliament is thus swept away.

BIKANER'S NEW COUNCIL.

APPROACHING INAUGURATION.

REPRESENTATION TO BE STEADILY ALLOWED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The Bikaner Legislative Council which the Maharaja will finally inaugurate on the 10th instant has been modified upon the basis of the Imperial Legislative Council and both His Highness and the Hon. Sir William Vincent are the joint authors of the constitution under which the State Council will work. It will ordinarily consist of thirty-three members and the statutory maximum is forty. Of the thirty-three members six are ordinary members, four elected and twenty-three nominated. The Council will be representative of all classes and extension of the privilege of election will be gradually and steadily allowed to the municipalities and the Sardars. There will be on it two blood relations of the Maharaja and four representatives of the Tazimi Sardars. The members will have the power of bringing in bills, ask questions and moving resolutions. All election disputes which are beyond the jurisdiction of Law Courts will be settled by the Maharaja. Sir William Vincent is leaving Simla to-day for Bikaner where he will be present at the opening ceremony.

In several Native States there are legislative councils. In Hyderabad very little is heard of their council although it has been in existence for a long time. In Baroda there is a small legislative council with limited powers. Mysore has its Representative Assembly which is peculiarly an advisory body, while the State of Travancore maintains the Sri Moulam Popular Assembly and the neighbouring State of Cochin is following suit. In Bikaner, however, the Council is being created with wide powers for initiative and control and practically insures the grant of continuation to the State subjects.

DURBAR AT AMRITSAR.

WHOLESOME ADVICE BY SIR M. O'DWYER.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Nov. 6.

During his visit to Amritsar yesterday, Sir Michael with Lady O'Dwyer, went over the Golden Temple and in the afternoon His Honour held a Durbar at the Town Hall at which the recipients of various titles were decorated. In reply to the address presented by the Municipal Committee and District Board, His Honour referred to the extensive programme of work before the Committee in the domain of public health, education, and medical relief, and urged on the Committee the erection of the proposed women's hospital to commemorate the visit of His Majesty Queen Mary as the Princess of Wales. His Honour added that the Government would be willing to assist them provided they did their part. Referring to the setback which the trade of Amritsar had recently received from the closing of certain Banks, His Honour repeated what he said the other day at Gurdaspur, that there was no justification for general panic. All that was required to do over the present crisis was that the people should keep their heads and not aggravate the disaster by wildly withdrawing their deposits from sound and well-managed Banks, and that these Banks and leading capitalists should stand by and render mutual assistance to one another till public confidence was restored, and the vast resources of the province were made available to fill the temporary void. With reference to the District Board's address His Honour spoke of the growing need for co-operation between the people and the Government in the field of local self-government with a special view to coping with such evils as excessive litigation, illicit distillation, and violent crime.

The Punjab Chiefs' Association will entertain Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer at a garden party in the Chiefs' College grounds, Lahore, on the fifteenth instant and present an address of welcome.

GRANTS TO OFFICERS FOR PURCHASING HOUSE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The Government of India have been pleased to empower General Officers commanding divisions and independent brigades to sanction the grant to regimental officers on promotion from rank to rank of the additional advances equal to the difference between the amounts authorised for the successive ranks, for the purpose of building or purchasing houses for themselves, subject to the usual condition as to the payment of security and repayment and provided that no amount remains due on a previous advance. The regulations will be amended accordingly in due course. The following is the scale:—

Subaltern on promotion to Captain (Rs. 5,000—Rs. 3,000) Rs. 2,000.

Captain on promotion to Major (Rs. 8,000—Rs. 5,000) Rs. 3,000.

Major on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel (Rs. 10,000—Rs. 8,000) Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 10,000 in the aggregate which is the maximum amount admissible.

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

CALCUTTA PORT FACILITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The Bengal Government are settling the details of the Committee to enquire into port facilities in Calcutta but no details are available here. It is, however, understood it will be a strong representative body and presumably one of the high officials of the Bengal Government will be the chairman. As regards Government of India officials the services of Mr. H. F. Howard, I.C.S., lately Collector of Customs will be available, and it is practically settled that he will be a member. Sir Henry Burt has also been mentioned but nothing seems to be definitely settled about him.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

FORTY-TWO LAKHS SUBSCRIBED.

INCORPORATION OF BENARES COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Hindu University held under the chairmanship of the Hon. Rai Sriram Bahadur, it was announced that the grand total of receipts was approximately forty-two lakhs, including the capitalised value of the grants in perpetuity.

The following donations were announced:—Maharaja of Kasimbazar, one lakh; Babu Brajeendra Kishore Roy Chowdhry, one lakh; Raja Kristo Das Law and brothers, Rs. 75,000; Babu Akhauri Prem Narain, zemindar of Gaya, one lakh; and Mahant Satish Chandra Gire of Tarkeshwar, one lakh.

The question of the amalgamation of the Central Hindu College with the Society was discussed, and at the adjourned meeting with Dr. Satish Chunder Banerjee in the chair it was unanimously resolved that the Central Hindu College be incorporated with the Hindu University Society on the following conditions:—

(1) That all funds, properties and all assets of the Central Hindu College Association be transferred to the Hindu University Society, except funds expressly endowed for the maintenance of the Central Hindu College Girls' School.

(2) That the Hindu University Society keep up and maintain the present Central Hindu College with the Ranavir and Central Hindu Collegiate school to serve as a nucleus of the proposed Hindu University.

(3) That for the purpose of the Hindu University, the Society may appoint such committees as it may think fit and define and regulate the powers and constitution of the Committees.

(4) That the present Trustees of the Central Hindu College be appointed members of the Hindu University Society, it being always understood that such appointment does not necessitate or require their nomination to the membership of the governing body of the Hindu University when established.

(5) That the Hindu University Society makes such provision for the maintenance of the said institutions out of the funds which shall vest in it by reason of incorporation.

(6) That on the establishment of the Hindu University it shall set apart such portion of the funds so transferred to the Hindu University Society from the Central Hindu College as the Hindu University Society may consider proper for the maintenance of the school and shall arrange for its working a sub-committee consisting of the Hon. Dr. Sunderlal, Dr. Satish Chandra Banerjee, Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Babu Iswar Saran was formed to submit proposals for carrying out the above resolution and to formulate a scheme for the proper working of the Central Hindu College, Ranavir Pathshala and the Collegiate School.

It was further resolved to request the above sub-committee to consider and report as to the desirability and feasibility of the Hindu University Society taking up the management of the Girls' School and its funds and properties.

ALLEGED NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

RANI OF BIJNI APPLIES FOR WARRANT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Mr. J. N. Roy, Barrister, applied before Mr. Keays, officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Rani Abhoyeswari Debi, Rani of Bijni, though her attorney, Bhubhon Mohan Chatterjee, Assistant Superintendent of the Raj for a warrant against Kissori Mohan Bannerji, Lolit Mohan Banerji and A. K. Sirkar under section 500 I. P. C. for defamation.

Counsel informed the Court that the accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were the proprietors and No. 4 the printer and publisher of an English newspaper printed at the "Indian Empire" Press in Mohan Lall Mitter's Lane. From time to time in the columns of the newspaper there were published a series of articles headed the Bijni Raj which contained remarks, imputations and insinuations of a grossly defamatory nature concerning the complainant. Numerous extracts from several articles were set forth in the petition, referring to the keeping up of the agitation till this scandalous state of affairs was improved, such as the Kumar Bahadur's proposed marriage and the insuperable obstacles in its way, the idea of one making "Jadoo" by witchery, and dealing at great length with the treatment of the heir apparent.

A similar application made on behalf of Mr. R. C. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of the Bijni Raj, against the same accused, under the same section of the Penal Code was filed, the defamation complained of consisting of extracts from other articles which contained alleged defamatory statements regarding him.

His Worship promised to pass orders upon both these applications.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR ARRIVES HOME.

A ROUSING WELCOME.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch-Behar arrived here yesterday just at 9 a.m. by special train, and were accorded a warm and enthusiastic reception. The station and entire route through which Their Highnesses drove to the palace were tastefully decorated with flags festoons and foliage. As His Highness alighted from the train he was received by Mr. and Mrs. Collin, Miss Collin, Dr. Adamson and other State officers, Members of the Cooch-Behar Legislative Council landholders, Court pundits and others. The military presented arms, the band struck up and a salute of 13 guns was fired. His Highness' female relatives received Her Highness the Maharani at the palace in Hindu style. Silver coins were distributed all the way.

CALCUTTA FRACAS.

SHOTS FROM A REVOLVER.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The firing of revolver shots caused the police to enter a house in Rufeek Serang's Lane, last night, when they arrested a European woman named McNeilly, her son, S. Tichner, and another European named T. Marks and a West Indian woman named Miss Lena Allers.

The house was in a state of confusion when the police entered. It appears that last night Miss Allers called on a Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe at the above address and accused the latter of making a defamatory statement regarding Mrs. McNeilly, that the latter had Marks at her place, when Tichner drew a revolver and fired it in the air. It is alleged that he fired a third shot at Mrs. Frame but this point is being investigated. A man named Frame who was in the house at the time was badly injured in the fracas but not by a bullet. The matter will come before the court in due course.

"THE PINK LADY."

A BRIGHT EVENING AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

"The Pink Lady" is an American Musical Comedy by C. M. S. McClellan,—we think he wrote "The Belle of New York,"—with music by Ivan Caryll. It is merely a piece of gay and irresponsible fooling, with a ridiculous story to piece the incidents together. There are three acts; the first in a Paris garden restaurant, the second in a big curio dealer's shop, and the third in a Paris night cafe. There is a Parisian "nut" engaged to a very nice girl, who is much upset by his attentions to a mysterious Pink Lady. He tells the former that the latter is the wife of the curio dealer and the pink of propriety, but that she suffers in the possession of a husband who is a satyr. Then he persuades the curio dealer,—whose indifference to the fair sex, including his wife is such that the latter calls him "a cold potato,"—to act up to the part, by promising to give him a rare snuff-box, which he is dying to possess. The curio dealer proceeds to kiss indiscriminately all the ladies he comes across, and thus brings almost endless trouble on himself and everybody else. In real life it would be endless but in Musical Comedy the most frightful complications are cleared up in a violent hurry in five minutes or less in order to bring the curtain down, and so all end's well. There can be no serious criticism of such a piece. There is no dialogue that is worth anything; the lyrics are almost beneath contempt, and occasional glimpses of Mr. Ivan Caryll, who gave us the splendid music o' "La Cigale" and other comic operas are cut short to make room for Lady Glides, Turkey Trots and Tangos,—all or any of them; we don't know them. Everything in this kind of piece depends on the spirit and energy of the Company, the power of the ladies to charm and the ability of the comedians to be funny, the dresses, the mounting and the freak business. As to all this there is nothing to complain of. Mr. Courtet made a splendidly funny character of the curio dealer, Miss Marjorie Cecille was gloriously funny as his wife, and Mr. Frith was gorgeously funny in a comparatively minor part. Miss Glenn was sumciently fascinating and wicked as "The Pink Lady," and Miss Addie Lennard was adequately ingenuous as the fiance of Lucien Garidel, the hero, and Mr. McGrath was all that one could wish in the latter role. Everybody else was everything he or she ought to be. The audience thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and it was altogether a very merry evening's entertainment, which will be repeated to-night at 9-15. But one could drop in at any time and take up the run of things.

STATION PICKPOCKET.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Keshav Yeshwant was charged with attempting to steal a purse belonging to Nathaba Jijaba, also a Hindu.

It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday last the complainant was getting into a train at the Victoria Terminus, when the accused attempted to remove the purse from his coat pocket, and was immediately arrested by a policeman. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST PEDAGOGUE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kekabad Mody of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Nazir Mahomed, a school master with the theft of Rs. 450 in currency notes and cash, the property of one Abdul Cadur, a Crier in the Dongri Mosque. The accused who was formerly employed in the mosque, used also to sleep there and hence he knew where the complainant used to keep all his money. The accused on the 25th ultimo, went to Grant Road Station intending to proceed by train, but as his movements about the platform were rather sly and suspicious, Nizamuddin, the head Constable of the Railway Police walked up to him and searched him when Rs. 450 were found in his possession. The accused, being taken by surprise, confessed to having stolen the money. His Worship sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, Dr. Henry C. Maibee D.D., LL.D., Faculties Union Lecturer, Boston, U.S.A., will deliver a public Lecture to-morrow at 6-15 p.m., in the Hall of the Prathana Mandir Girgaon on "Search after Truth." The Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D. Principal, Wilson College, has kindly consented to presided. Dr. Maibee is an impressive speaker and students are particularly requested not to lose the opportunity of hearing him.

CALCUTTA THEATRE SCUFFLE.

ACTOR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

HEARING IN THE POLICE COURT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Keays, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Warwick Major of the Gaiety Theatre and Tom Melbourne, one of the artistes were charged with assaulting Mr. H. V. Moller under circumstances already reported.

Mr. Westmacott represented the plaintiff, while the defendant's case was in the hands of Mr. G. Wilson.

At the outset Mr. Major was dismissed from the case, there being no evidence against him.

Mr. Thomas, assistant in a mercantile firm, was the first witness called.

Replying to Mr. Westmacott, he said: I was a guest at a dinner and Mr. Moller was also there. I booked seats at the theatre for myself, Mr. Moller, and a lady. On the way to the theatre, Mr. Major asked them if Mr. Melbourne could come into the box, then we went along.

Who were in the box?—There was Mr. Moller. Then another gentleman came in whom I did not know at the time. He came in practically with us. I cannot be sure whether we came in side by side. Looking round, after giving the lady her seat, I found Mr. Melbourne in the box. When I saw him he was talking to Mr. Moller.

The Magistrate: How long was that after you got into the box?—I cannot tell you definitely about the time. The pictures were going on then.

Mr. Westmacott: When they were talking together, did they raise their voices? The pictures were being shown then and both Mr. Moller and Mr. Melbourne were talking quietly. I cannot tell what passed between them.

The Magistrate: Did Mr. Moller show any signs of being noisy?—Not the slightest.

Then what happened?—We sat down and the performance went on and Mr. Melbourne went away.

Yes, Mr. Melbourne came back into the box during the performance. Somebody sang and the person in the box was supposed to be one of the audience. We had moved up to make room for him so that he might face the stage.

STANDING UP IN THE BOX.

The Magistrate: Eventually Mr. Moller came in with Melbourne. Then what happened? How close was he to you—About three feet off. He was standing up on the plush part.

Did Mr. Moller speak to him?—Yes, I am not quite sure.

Did Mr. Moller touch him?—Mr. Moller was partly on my left and Mr. Melbourne was standing up in the box, so then practically the only person I could see without moving was Mr. Melbourne. I am quite sure that Mr. Moller did not touch Mr. Melbourne.

As a matter of fact, you did not see Mr. Moller pinch Mr. Melbourne?—He could not have done it without me seeing him. I should say that I would have seen it. I was much more interested in the show than in Mr. Melbourne and I was much more interested in Mr. Melbourne than in Mr. Moller. I was interested in the show but I must say that I left it very much disappointed because I did not enjoy the latter part.

THOUGHT IT WAS PART OF THE SHOW.

Mr. Melbourne swung round suddenly and said: "We have carried out this show without you for 3 years and we can do without you. We don't want your assistance." I laughed because I thought it was part of the show. I did not realize what had happened.

You laughed to help it out? I don't know that I laughed to help, it out, but I laughed.

Mr. Westmacott: After this remark did Mr. Moller say anything?—He said that he had said nothing.

The lad also remarked that he had said nothing. Then Mr. Melbourne went out and we naturally talked to one another and then later Miss Georgie Corlass came on and sang, but I cannot say how long it was between his going and her song. I really don't remember whether it was five or ten or twenty minutes after.

Then what happened?—When she came on the stage at that time—and I am very clear about this—Mr. Moller was in front leaning on the arrangement in front and looking at the stage. Then he turned away and quite innocently faced the audience. Then Miss Georgie Corlass who was singing made all sorts of remarks from the stage.

REMARKS FROM THE STAGE.

She called him a fool and after interpollating other remarks suddenly said "Turn him out." He did not see anything in Moller's conduct or behavior to justify these remarks. After the last remark Mr. Major came and removed him from the box, he going out absolutely quietly. In the corridor Melbourne came up and struck him knocking him down. Moller had his glasses on during the performance and witness could not say when he took them off, or if he went out with them. Moller was perfectly sober but he had stated to his host at a dinner that evening that on the previous day he had fever 104 degrees and had taken as much as 40 grains of quinine.

Mr. Fraser, another mercantile gentleman, spoke to hearing Miss Georgie Corlas say 'He is a silly fool.' Mr. Moller at the time had his back to the stage. When following the choruses, she said 'He is pretty far gone' and finally 'Turn him out.' He did not see anything which called for these remarks. When Moller was in the corridor he saw Melbourne in his shirt sleeves come out and hit Moller twice. Mr. Warwick Major appeared to be trying to prevent Melbourne striking him again.

Sergeant Decourt had not seen Moller doing anything beyond turning his back to the lady on the stage who said 'turn him out.' He did not see him making faces. He could not say if Moller attacked Melbourne after leaving the box in coming out into the corridor. He heard a scuffle or a sort of noise with the chairs and saw Moller on the ground. When he saw Melbourne he saw that one of his shirt sleeves was torn right off.

A PART OF THE GAG.

Mr. Cadell a bank assistant, thought it a part of the gag when Miss Corlass called him 'A fool' two or three times, as also when she said 'Turn him out.' Then Major took Moller out and the next thing he saw was Moller being struck in the face by Melbourne and falling with his legs in the air. He saw nothing in Moller's behaviour to justify all this.

The further hearing was adjourned till Wednesday for the examination of the gentlemen who were in the box exactly opposite.

At the close of the prosecution evidence, dates will be fixed for cross-examination of witnesses.

BOMBAY HALALKHORES.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF "DASTURI."

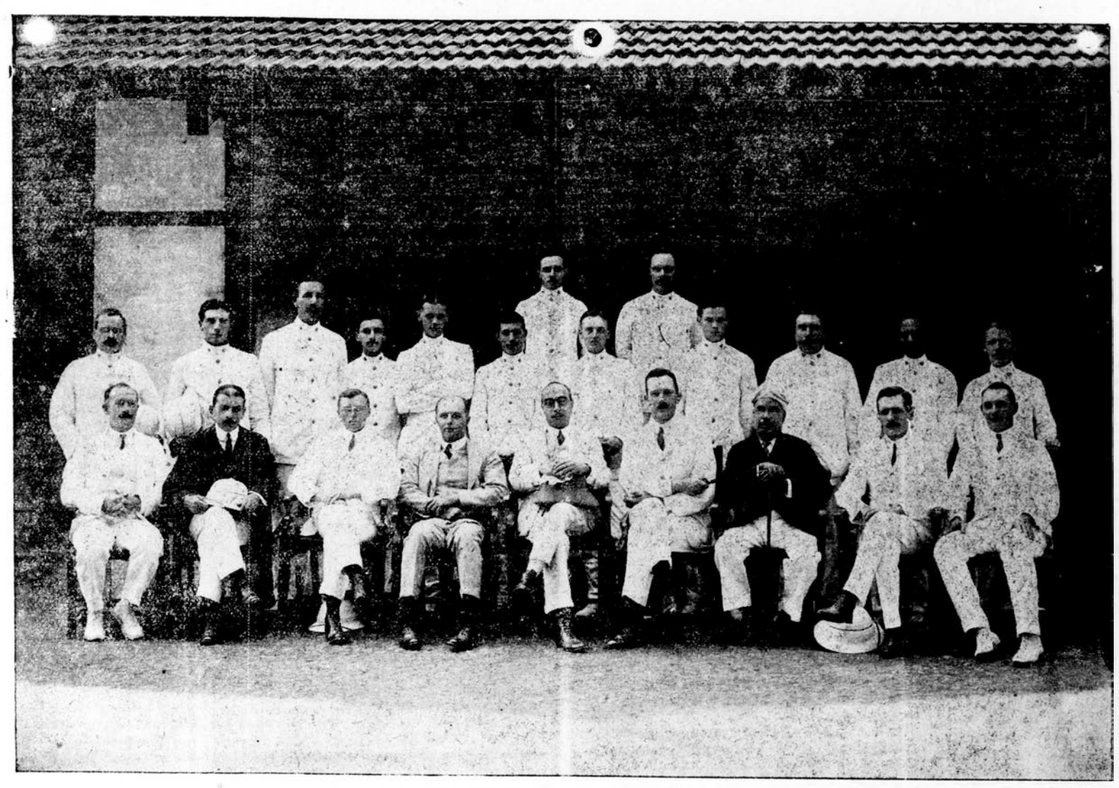
The Executive Health Officer, in the course of a memorandum to the Municipal Commissioner regarding the alleged extortion of "Dasturi" from Halalkhores, says:

"Neither Inspectors nor Muccadums of this Department have hitherto been actually found guilty of extorting Dasturi from Halalkhores. It may, however, be mentioned that there seems little doubt that the practice of giving and receiving Dasturi does exist; for complaints about its exaction are off and on made in writing to the Commissioner as well as to me. Unfortunately, however, most of the complaints are either anonymous or pseudonymous and investigation into the truth or otherwise of the allegations contained therein has, for this reason, been most difficult nay, impossible; in the few cases where the complaints bore any stamp of genuineness in being over the mark of Halalkhores in our employ, enquiry has failed to elicit any reliable information such as could lead to the discovery of facts and the detection of culprits. The Halalkhores from whom the complaint appeared to emanate have, on being questioned on the subject, either denied all knowledge of the complaint and the allegations therein, or made statements so vague and indefinite as scarcely to make it worthwhile pursuing the enquiry any farther with hope of success. No evidence worth the name was ever found to have been adduced to strengthen or confirm any suspicions roused by the suggestions or allegations on the complaint. Nor can it be overlooked that sometimes such complaints emanate from dismissed or discontented Halalkhores and are the outcome of jealously or ill-will against their fellows in service or grudge or chagrin against the Inspector or Sub-Inspector. Sometimes an Inspector or Sub-Inspector keen or enthusiastic in his work and severe in exacting it, runs risk of becoming the target of such complaints so that he may relent or relax. The motives underlying complaints of exaction of Dasturi do not concern us but they cannot be entirely ignored as the possible variety of them instanced above, do, to a certain extent, account for the persistence of the complaints, which does not therefore in itself necessarily imply any prevalence of the practice under reference."

INTELLECTUAL DRAMA.

I think it is a sound instinct which warns one to beware of the intellectual or court-drama, which can never be popular in the Elizabethan sense. The greatest drama is essentially for all sorts. The most illiterate man I know, when at college and down in bed for a fortnight from a football accident read Shakespeare through, and referred to the author afterwards as a fellow who wrote "thirty plays all of 'em stunners."—Mr. T. Secombe, in "The New Witness."

FAREWELL TO MR. GUBBAY.



The above is a group Photograph of the Members of the Customs Department, Bombay, on the occasion of the farewell to Mr. Gubbay last Saturday.
Seated (from left to right):—
Mr. Kelly; Mr. Potts; Mr. Bennett; Mr. Eccles; Mr. Gubbay; Mr. Watkins; Mr. Bhundarey; Mr. Strawbridge; Mr. Selkirk.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

IMPROVEMENT OF MAHIM.

The following Corporators have expressed their desire to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation before the Committee appointed by Government to review the present situation in regard to the development of the Town and Island of Bombay and to consider what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of the development in the best possible lines:—

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Mr. H. P. Modi, Mr. Hoosenbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, The Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, and Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.

BENCHES FOR CHOWPATTI PROMENADE.

Mr. F. N. Bharucha has written to the Corporation stating that Chowpatty has become one of the most favourite promenades of the people, that they are put to much inconvenience owing to insufficient seating accommodation that most of the benches on the footpath are reserved for ladies and many people including ladies have to keep walking for hours together, that the footpath itself requires to be widened towards the beach and that a stone wall such as the one built at the Cooperage should be erected over the whole lengths of the footpath in order to supply the public with sufficient seating accomodation. He expresses the hope that the suggestion would receive attention.

STREET ALIGNMENTS.

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta has given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting a proposition asking the Commissioner to furnish the Corporation with a list of cases in which the sanction of the Corporation was obtained during the last three years for prescribing fresh regular lines for streets with details.

CLOSING OF STORM WATER DRAINS.

Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master, will move at the next meeting: 'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether in the interest of public health, it is desirable to close and cover the open storm-water Municipal drains in the sewered portion of the City, on the latest principle of providing water tables and water entrances on them to carry away the rain-water during the monsoon.

What are the sources of water in some of these storm-water drains during the dry weather?"

BOMBAY'S FILTHY FORESHORE.

Mr. H. P. Mody has given notice of a motion asking the Commissioner to invite the attention of the Bombay Improvement Trust to the filthy condition of the foreshore adjoining the semi-circle at Breach Candy commonly known as the Scandal Point and to move them to put the foreshore in proper order.

IMPROVEMENT OF MAHIM.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, will move: 'That the President be requested to move the Bombay Improvement Trust to undertake the Improvement of Mahim, on the lines originally embodied in their Street Scheme for streets in Sion and Mahim Sections (F and G Wards) under the provisions of Section 32A of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1913, which empowers the Board to make Deferred Street Schemes.'

Some residents of Mahim have written to the Corporation stating that since the acquisition of the open land between the two railways by the G. I. P. Railway Company, their facilities for recreation have been entirely curtailed, that the Railway Company very kindly permitted them, until recently, the use of a few spots for cricket &c., but that now as the workshop has been completed and trains have been running up and down, the Railway Company has, considering the danger entailed, prohibited all access to the ground. They point out that the large population of Dadar and Mahim find that there is not a single open spot, private or public, for recreation purposes and suggest that the Corporation should enquire into this matter and provide a recreation ground centrally situated between Mahim and Dadar and if possible along Lady Jamsetjee Road.

MUNICIPAL RAIN GAUGES.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta will move asking the Commissioner to inform the Corporation whether the Municipality places its own rain gauges in any parts of the City, and, if not, whether it would be desirable to have one or more municipal rain gauges placed in different centres of the City.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The Secretary, Schools' Committee, has addressed the following letter to the Corporation:—

"With reference to your No. 6410, dated 12th February, 1912, forwarding copy of the Health Officers's report regarding School hygiene and medical inspection, with a request that the Schools Committee will be so good as to submit a report on the subject to the Corporation, I have the honour, by direction of the Committee, to address the Corporation as under. The Committee, after consultation with the Health Officer, requested him, in the first instance, to take, as an experiment, physical census of some of the Municipal Schools, and it was agreed that after receiving his report including an estimate of the cost of a general medical survey of the Schools, the Committee would proceed with the necessary measures in that behalf. The Health Officer having made his report, the Committee, in agreement with the recommendations made therein, propose to employ a temporary establishment, as under, for proceeding with a complete physical census of all the Municipal Schools:— Two qualified Medical Men, one qualified Lady Doctor, three nurses, and one clerk, it is expected that the staff will be able to complete the inspection in about five months, and that their salaries and contingent charges will amount altogether to about Rs. 5,000. The expenditure on account of this preliminary inquiry will be met by the Committee from the funds at their disposal. The Committee will request the Health Officer to be so good as to undertake, with the help of the staff to be so employed, the examination of the Schools, and report the result to the Committee. After this report is received, the Committee will be in a position to recommend the permanent measures that may be undertaken with regard to the medical inspection of Municipal Schools.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING ROAD.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Corporation says:—"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan marked 93G/ 21st August 1913, showing in red the present regular lines of Love Grove Pumping Station Road which lies between Hornby Vellard at one end and Haines Road and Worli Road at the other. The width of Haines Road and Worli Road is 60 feet and it is proposed that Hornby Vellard should be widened to the same extent. The present sanctioned lines of Love Grove Pumping Station Road not only allow an insufficient width viz., 50 feet for the future requirements of traffic along the road but as at present laid down they involve many sharp bends and curves. With a view to improve the alignment of the road and to secure a width of 60 feet, I propose to lay down the lines shown in yellow as the future regular lines of the road. It will be seen from the plan that the south end of the road has a dangerous curve. I would therefore propose that the road be diverted as shown in green leaving the old portion to be made 40 feet in width. This improvement is not intended to be carried out in the near future but the fixing of the lines will serve to prevent buildings being erected on the ground through which the road will pass and will enable the Corporation to take up the house coming within the line when proposals for any extension, alterations or re-construction are submitted. I have issued the necessary notices under Section 297 (1) (b) (i) of the Municipal Act, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 297 (E) (b) of the Act to the yellow lines being prescribed as the future regular lines of the street and also under Section 291 of the Act to the laying out of the portion of the road as shown in green. I forward herewith a copy of the public notice.

BOMBAY MILCH STABLES.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to reconsider the Draft Bye-laws regarding Milch Cattle Stables in the light of the note written by the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, showing the financial effect of the proposed bye-laws, have submitted the following report:—

It will be within the recollection of the Corporation that the draft bye-laws were approved by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 3098, dated the 24th August 1911, on the recommendation of the Committee regarding Public Stables in the City. When, however, the bye-laws were placed before the Corporation for final approval after all the requirements of Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act had been complied with, Mr. Orr brought to the notice of the Corporation certain notes drawn up by the Land Manager of the Improvement Trust together with his own remarks on the subject. In these notes it was observed that some of the proposed bye-law were of such a stringent nature that it would not be possible to enforce them unless stable hire was put to more than 50 per cent. above the existing rate or the price of milk raised considerably and the following modifications were proposed:—

(1) reducing margin all round the stable from 50' to 15'.

(2) reducing the width of space for each animal from 5' to 3''-6'' as under existing bye-laws, but

(3) requiring 10 per cent. additional stable area beyond that required for the number of animals for which the stable is licensed to be provided, with a view to keeping an unoccupied space between sick animals and others.

After careful consideration of these suggestion in the light of reports placed before the Committee by the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend, with regard to suggestion No. 1, that Bye-law No. 18 be modified by substituting for the last eight words the words "15 feet from any street or 25 feet from any dwelling house."

The Committee also recommend that the words "within the boundry of the licensed premises" be omitted from clause (b) of Bye-law No. 6.

As regards the suggestion that the space for each animal should be 3'-6" instead of 5 feet asproposed in clause (e) of Bye-law No. 6, the Health Officer points out that a buffalo measuring 3 feet across the hips, 7 feet in length exclusive of horns and 5 feet in height actually occupies 21 square feet and 105 cubic feet. The space allowed in the existing Bye-law is 3½ feet by 12½ feet, *i. e.*, 43¾ square feet and 522 cubic feet and that allowed in the proposed Bye-law is 62 square feet and 744 cubic feet; whereas in England the floor space allowed is 50 square feet and 800 cubic feet although English cows are smaller than buffaloes. The Health Officer, however states that clause (e) of Bye-law No. 6 mentioned above may be altered by the substitution of the word "inclusive" for the word "exclusive," without detriment to the animals and with a decrease in the cost if the Bye-laws are considered very stringent. The Committee approve of this alteration and recommend that the proposed Bye-law be amended accordingly.

SPACE FOR SICK ANIMALS.

As regards the suggestion that an additional 10 per cent. space should be provided for sick animals, the Commissioner points out that there is no advantage in providing an additional 10 per cent. space for sick animals, that if an animal is sick this space would not be sufficient for isolation and that it would be at all times a temptation to stable owners to keep additional animals in it. The Committee are not therefore inclined to recommend any change in the Bye-laws in this respect.

In his note Mr. Orr points out the necessity for enforcing Bye-laws. Unless this is done a premium is placed upon dishonesty among stable owners. No doubt, the overcrowding which takes place in licensed stables is a very serious evil and the Commissioner observes that the efforts of the Licensing and Health Departments have been entirely ineffective in preventing it, that magisterial proceedings must inevitably be slow and that even if the punishment inflicted were, to any extent, deterrent, what is required is power to remove promptly all animals found in excess of license. At present there is no legal power to do this, and if there were the owner of the animals would always assert that he was unable to find any room for the animals elsewhere. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that Government be approached with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act, with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power to getting animals found in excees over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the City Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed, with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere.

HORRORS OF AMAZON JUNGLE.

SURGEON'S OPERATIONS IN THE PRIMEVAL FOREST.

A thrilling story of adventure is told by Dr. Hamilton Rice, the American surgeon and traveller, who has just arrived in London after a journey of twenty-one months' exploration in South-East Colombia and North-West Brazil, in the course of which he has traversed about a hundred thousand square miles of almost unknown territory.

In conversation with Reuter's representative Dr. Hamilton Rice said that the objects of his expedition were to explore and map the greatest unknown area in the world, and also to pursue medical and anthropological studies. In spite of enormous difficulties and hardships, his journey had been successful. He had collected valuable scientific data, and had cleared up the geography of the Amazon and Orinoco systems.

In describing his journey, Dr. Hamilton Rice said: "Until August last, when we reached civilisation at Manaos, a thousand miles up the Amazon river, our record was one of bad weather and physical horrors which only South America can supply of insects which made existence horrible, of periods of starvation and consequent mutiny, and the constant presence of disease.

"On the Papunaua River we came across people who had never seen a white man. They suffered much from the bites of poisonous serpents, with which the river was infested, as a result of which a large number of Indians perished every year.

"Insects and disease were the worst features of the expedition. Mosquitoes made life almost unbearable, and the swarms of large grass cutting ants, which appeared at sunset, ate our clothing, made our mosquito nets useless, and even devoured our ropes. Disease, too, was a very grave consideration, and during a certain portion of our journey our food supply gave out, and we were reduced to eating monkey flesh, and very little of that."

Dr. Hamilton Rice was himself attacked with poisonous ulcers and compelled to operate by candlelight by injecting cocaine and cutting his leg to the bone. The operation took two hours, and although this occurred nine months ago the wounds are still unhealed.

"One day early in the journey the wife of the chief Indian guide appeared, having been practically cut in half by an axe and I also had to operate on her for internal abscess. My terrified followers erected a rough operating table in the virgin forest and I had to administer the chloroform and use the knife as well.

"It was not surprising that the patient died, and there in the primaeval jungle the practically dying Indians erected a cross ten feet high. The majority of the operations, of which there were over a hundred, were successful."

$2,000,000 CHEQUE FOR A BRIDE.

A "LITTLE SURPRISE."

A wedding gift amounting to $14,000,000 (£2,800,000) is said to have been given by Mr. Henry Clay Frick, the steel magnate, whose son, Mr. Childs Frick, was married at Philadelphia to Miss Francis Shoemaker Dixon, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Before the ceremony Mr. Frick settled on his son the sum of $12,000,000 (£2,400,600), and it was reported that he intended giving the bride also a cash present of $1,000,000 (£200,000).

When the curious wedding guests approached Mrs. Dixon, mother of the bride, with a request for information, that lady replied that if such a princely gift was to be made she knew nothing about it.

After the wedding, which was in Old St. Peter's Church, the guests, who were assembled the Dixon Mansion, observed Mr. Frick, sen, with intense interest as he approached his daughter-in-law and handed her a plain envelope. The bride did not open the envelope, and no statement was made regarding its contents until after the departure of the happy couple for their honeymoon. It was then reported "on good authority" that a cheque for $2,000,000 (£400,000) was enclosed in the envelope.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT RULES.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Keshav Dattatraya Pujari a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Nasik District in lieu of the one he held for the Belgaum District.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., assumed charge of his duties in the office of the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, Bandra, on the 25th October 1913 in the forenoon.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, East Khandesh, on the 25th October 1913 in the forenoon.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

LANDLORDISM AND LABOUR

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

The "Land Campaign" opened well on Saturday Oct. 11, says the "West minister Gazette." Bedford had expected an important meeting, and had made arrangements for a large one. The arrangements proved to be admirable; and the size and enthusiasm of the two great audiences for whom they made thoroughly adequate provision showed that the importance of the occasion—an importance certainly greater than any that has attached to a political meeting since Mr. Chamberlain first went "on the stump" ten years ago—was fully realised. There were many "militant" ladies to be recognised in the streets of Bedford during the day; but it speaks volumes for the care with which Mr. W. M. Crook, the organiser, had laid his plans that Mr. Lloyd George's long speech was not once interrupted:—

It was fitting that a town in which agricultural interests prevail over almost every other should be chosen for the opening of a campaign such as this; and Bedford, it was evident, appreciated the compliment. Trains from all directions carried heavy loads of passengers into the town yesterday morning; and they found flags flying, the streets thronged, and the beautiful river-banks hung with decorative lamps in honour of the occasion. At the great Skating Rink, down by the river, workmen were employed to the last possible moment in completing the arrangements. Festoons of red, white, and blue hid the iron girders of the roof and draped the walls and the little gallery that was to hold a small choir. A rostrum hung with the Union Jack stood slightly in advance of a vast platform; and above it a white sounding-board had been placed, that, large as the hall was, sent the voices of the speakers to its farthest corners, despite the network of ties and stays that helped to support the roof. The great array of chairs were so numbered and so arranged that confusion was impossible; and stout barriers behind them provided standing-room that, in the evening especially—for one great meeting was followed, after a very brief interval, by another—was tightly packed with people. The names of great Liberal statesmen, Cobden and Bright, Gladstone and Asquith, Grey and Churchill, and Bannerman—stood out boldly from the walls; but, beyond these, there was only a single inscription, and that one of welcome to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PROCEEDING.

The meeting of the afternoon hardly deserved the description that was applied to it by the chairman of the evening, Mr. Kellaway, the local member—"rather an aristocratic proceeding"—but it was, nevertheless, very different from that which followed it. The audience represented organised Liberalism. There were some 2,500 delegates from hundreds of Liberal associations; and the Duke of Marlborough sat in the body of the hall, listening attentively to the exposition of the evils of landlordism. There were Ministers, members of Parliament, and many other men whose appearance is familiar wherever there is work to be done on a Liberal platform. A large number of them had been Mr. Cecil Harmsworth's guests at lunch before the meeting. As the audience gradually built itself up, and the strains of "The Land Song" and "The Liberal March" went up in a volume of sound, they were broken by frequent cheers as one political favourite after another made his way on to the platform. Sir John Simon took his seat to the left of the rostrum, and Dr. Macnamara close by him. Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Sir Harry Verney, and, later, Mr. Masterman, found places at the other side. Lord Lucas, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord Aberconway, Lord Saye and Sele, Baron De Forest, Sir W. Ryland Adkins, Sir George Toulmin, the Hon. G. Howard, Sir Godfrey Baring, Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, Mr. Hemmerde, Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. Arnold Rowntree, and Mr. C. Roberts were among those who were to be seen on the platform before Lord and Lady Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, Sir Aruthur and Lady Holland, and Sir John Barker made their appearance, and the singing gave way to a storm of cheering that only subsided when somebody gave it another form by beginning to acclaim the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a "Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Lloyd George, it was clear, was pleased with his reception. He realised that he had a very heavy task before him. He told his audience at once that he was going to make "a considerable draft upon their patience." But, though he economised his voice and his energy by speaking more slowly and more deliberately than is usual with him, his confidence of an appreciative hearing and his evident enjoyment in the task were as great as ever. He spoke for two hours and a quarter; and his peroration perhaps carried to the farthest corners of the great building even more clearly than his opening passages had done before he had warmed to his work.

GOT A BRILLIANT RECORD.

The speech, of course, had a definite purpose to fulfil as the opening one of a great campaign. "Fighting speeches" will come later, and in plenty; but yesterday there was the ground to be cleared, the purpose of the campaign and its urgent necessity to be indicated, and a broad outline to be given of the national reward that victory was to bring. Thus it was that for two solid hours the Chancellor of the Exchequer was engaged in tearing to shreds what little credit there is attaching to the existing land system—two hours during which he was followed with the deepest interest and with close attention. Then, in the final quarter of an hour, came the plan of campaign—a brief statement, read from notes but interspersed with comment and with amplification at almost every point, of the nature of the campaign that was to supplant this bad old system by a better one, and of the particular objects to which it was directed. And then a tumult of cheering as he came to the end of a brilliant and impressive peroration and resumed his seat, quite unexhausted by what had been really a great physical effort—less trying, no doubt, than the six hours' speech with which Cobden made history in Bedford years ago, but still, taking the place, and the crowded audience, and the importance of the occasion into consideration, a feat calculated to tax the physical powers of any platform orator.

Earl Beauchamp, who presided, made the importance of the occasion unmistakable when he pointed out that he and his colleagues had come to Bedford "not as private individuals, but on behalf of his Majesty's Government, and authorised by the Prime Minister." Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wearing a sprig of the luck-bringing white-heather in his button-hole, waited until the cheering had given place to silence, and at once plunged into his task. He dwelt, briefly, upon the vital importance of the land question to the community at large; upon the comparative smallness of the group of landowners; and upon the fact that they had in their hands the greatest and the least controlled of all monopolies. They were entrusted with tremendous jurisdiction over the lives, and comfort, and well-being of millions; and it was impossible to trust human nature in any class, in any profession, from generation to generation, with sweeping powers of that character without there being abuse, wrong, oppression, and injustice.

WAGES FAR TOO LOW.

Briefly he referred to the Tory suggestions for remedying a state of things that they admitted to be "a ghastly failure." All these suggestions, he pointed out, ended in purchase; but it would not do to burden the community with a huge national debt in order to capitalise abuses. The soil of Britain was about the richest in the world, and there was no better country to farm in; and yet, in the last fifty years, the number of people employed on the land had gone down enormously while the population had gone up enormously, while the wealth of the country had increased prodigiously. The only reason was the fatuous and unbusinesslike system upon which the ownership of land had been conducted in this country. The general average of wages paid to the agricultural labourer was far too low; his hours were far too long; and this though there is no labour that is so productive and so essential to the community. In 90 per cent. of cases, he declared, wages are below the scale at which a man is maintained in the workhouse. The whole wages of the agricultural labourer in England and Wales come to 25 millions; the rents come to 34 millions. "If you have got to choose," he went on—and this brought the loudest burst of applause so far—"you must take a slice out of the landlord's rent for the labourer."

In an eloquent passage Mr. Lloyd George described the gradual transformation of the labourer, under landlord Parliaments, from an independent freeholder with a stake in the country and a title as ancient and apparently as indefeasible as that of the lord of the manor to a hopeless, underpaid landlord's drudge on the soil. "Land ownership is not merely an ownership: it is a stewardship," he went on. And yet, though the landowners were responsible not merely for the farmers but for the labourers, the labourer had no horizon, no prospect. The Small Holdings Act was only partially successful because the labourer was not independent, because the price of land was prohibitive, and because the small holdings were overburdened by the rates. Far too much land, moreover, was kept out of cultivation. In fifty years the number of gamekeepers had gone up 25 per cent.; the number of labourers on the land had decreased by 600,000. Even where the land was cultivated, moreover, farmers were complaining everywhere of the damage done to their crops by the game. For the tenant-farmer too, the highest cultivation of the land was impossible without good security. "No man would run a colliery on a yearly tenancy. No man would start a factory on those terms."

Mr. Lloyd George hinted that the urban aspect of the land question is to have a speech to itself before long; but he pointed out that the present system has not only hindered the development of trade and business in the towns, but has deprived the urban community of the means of counteracting the natural defects of the town. And then, having prepared his canvas, he began to sketch in rapidly and firmly the outlines of the scheme that he has designed.

CULTIVATION.

First of all, the monopoly is to be dealt with—"firmly, thoroughly, drastically." Abundance of the best labour must be drawn to the land by securing to the labourer a real living wage and better conditions. He must have soil of his own, and leisure for cultivating it. A ladder of progress—something that will give him a prospect—must be secured for him. The cultivator must be protected against confiscation of his improvements, and must be given improved and cheaper transport facilities. The system of rating must be reconsidered and recast. Greater and wider facilities must be given to the State for the acquisition of land. And there must be provision made for dealing with cases in which the owner has either not the power or the means or the disposition for bringing to the best the cultivation of his land.

The introduction of the scheme was welcomed with complete and cordial satisfaction by the vast audience; but a still greater crowd—one, this time, in which the tenant farmer and the agricultural labourer of Bedfordshire, where wages on the land are even below the average of the rest of the country, had their place—was even more enthusiastic at the second meeting a few hours later. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having done so much earlier in the day, spoke briefly, though not so briefly as he had intended. His purpose, he said, was "to give the benediction" to the speakers who were supporting him; but he devoted some time to pointing out how the lowering of agricultural wages had affected wages in a good many trades and industries in the same way. He described the present land system as "a stain on the fair fame of Britain"; and he hinted, in concluding, to the opposition that he expected to meet in dealing with it. "Now that we have started the movement," he said, "we shall not turn back; we shall not be deterred by abuse or calumny; but we shall go straight through with it until the land of England has been completely emancipated from the wrongs and oppression which now weigh down its utility."

CONTROL OF THEATRES.

DANGEROUS AND UNNECESSARY POWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note the two leading papers of Bombay jointly raising a strong protest against certain objectionable theatrical regulations in the proposed Draft Rules issued by the Commissioner of Police in the "Government Gazette." This timely protest from the Press is all the more welcome at this particular moment, because all the great men and civic fathers in the city seem at present so pre-eminently occupied with little trivialities that perhaps they will not have time to spare for more important questions; a suitable site for Municipal lavatories and temporary encroachments on the Maidan are at present considered more important topics and worthy of more serious attention than questions of permanent legislation that affect the whole Bombay public. When so much breath and paper is wasted over such trivial matters, it is painful to note that no voice is raised and pen moved as yet to protest against the objectionable clauses in question.

Some gentlemen are apparently seized with a sudden apprehension that the Bombay public, like a naughty little child, is about to go astray, and therefore it ought to be checked in proper time by being placed under the severe restraint of an autocratic ruler; perhaps the result will be that like a child that is over-watched, it is more likely to go astray, so the Bombay public finding itself over-legislated for will be tempted to break through the trammels by illegitimate means. All of a sudden we are found not old and wise enough to take care or ourselves, and therefore it is care of ourselves, and therefore it is found necessary to place us under the kind control and parental guidance of a moral caretaker and public censor.

We should not be surprised if in the next issue of the "Government Gazette" we find some stringent rules laid down for our method and system of living and the Municipal Commissioner or some other officer appointed to prescribe our daily meals and evening walks, what places we should visit and what dresses we should put on. It is strange that this clergyman's legislation should ever have been contemplated under the *regime* of a sporting and liberal Governor like Lord Willingdon.

Now, coming more directly to the clauses in question wherein absolute discretion is given to the Commissioner of Police in refusing a license for a public performance on the ground of its being indecent, scurrilous, improper, seditious, etc., etc., and, lastly, to be objectionable on any ground. Our first objection to it is its extremely arbitrary and autocratic nature giving an excessive power; secondly, that these clauses, considering the ample provisions made in the Police Act and Penal Codes are unnecessary and superfluous; and, thirdly, being so wide and vague they are likely to be abused and extremely difficult to be properly executed.

That they are extremely arbitrary and autocratic, particularly in the hands of an executive officer, no right-thinking man will deny. The expression "absolute discretion" is itself highly objectionable and every free-thinking man ought to protest against it. It is even more than what is vested in very high judicial officers. The discretion mostly exercised even by them is judicious and not absolute or arbitrary, but here a further safe-guard is removed and the clause is made even more dangerous by the addition of a proviso that the Commissioner shall not be bound to state his reasons for the refusal except on the last ground. It is absolutely throwing the Bombay public at the mercy and whims of a single individual.

Our second objection can scarcely be considered less important than the first. We cannot understand what disease in the mind of the public has called forth these drastic measures. We have not been of late guilty of any such misconduct. "Theatre" under the Police Act, is a public place and a place of public resort and sec. 122 of the Police Act provides that whoever in any street or public place or place of public resort behaves in a riotous, indecent, disorderly manner, or uses threatening, abusive, insulting and obscene words or gestures, whereby a breach of the peace and public nuisance may be occasioned, shall be punished, etc., Sec. 120 of the same Act makes penal any person wilfully and indecently exposing his person.

Turning to the Penal Code and glancing through the following sections it will be found that ample provisions are made for every kind of misconduct contemplated by these Draft Rules:

Sec. 124A exhaustively treats the law of sedition and runs thus: "Whoever by words, either "spoken" or "written" or by "signs" or by "visible representation" or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt. . . . . His Majesty's Government shall. . . .

Sec. 153A makes an exactly similar and wide provision for any attempt to promote feelings of enmity between different classes of his Majesty's subjects.

Turning to the chapter for offences against public morality and religion we find:

Sec. 294 provides against the utterance of obscene words, songs or ballads or the doing of an obscene act in or near any public place. Similar stringent provisions are made against the utterance of words or making of gestures or even placing of objects so as to injure the religious feelings of others and representation of obscene or objectionable figures and effigies are prohibited. All these offences are made cognizable and actors and actresses on the stage are not exempted from these operations. A Police officer on duty has a free ingress into any theatre and such officer observing any such objectionable behaviour on the stage can, under one or the other of these provisions, immediately arrest the person or persons and stop the performance. Are not these provisions wide enough to cover any case contemplated in the new Draft Rules? Then where is the necessity for more regulations?

The only result of passing these new regulations will be to transfer the authority, power and discretion hitherto exercised by the Judicial officers in regular trials in courts of law, to an executive Police officer, making him the sole and arbitrary judge, without even giving the condemned party an opportunity to be heard in his defence.

Our third objection is based upon the impracticability of their execution; for instance, how is an European Police officer to enter into the feelings of a devout religious Hindu, and to be able to state whether a particular piece is likely to injure the religious feelings or susceptibilities of a Hindu? A gentleman bred and brought up in "Western habits and customs is preeminently unsuited to pronounce an opinion on Eastern social and religious questions. Even a European scholar on oriental languages and religion is not well qualified to pronounce his opinion on such subjects, much less a Police officer, however high his position in life and education may be." Thus for these opinions he must turn to his Indian subordinates and Indian friends and abide by their decisions. This will leave ample room for party feelings and factitious views. Thus instead of burdening the records of legislation, if more faith and confidence were placed in the enlightened public of Bombay, and if they were left to follow the dictates of their own conscience, sense of shame and justice, greater good would result from less severe restraints.—Yours, etc,

KHURSED F. NARIMAN

Bombay, November 5.

ENGLAND'S NEGLECT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

AUSTRALIAN EXPERTS VIEWS.

Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Peterson, the distinguished Director of Physical Training to the Commonwealth Forces of Australia, who is making a tour through Europe in order to prepare for the Commonwealth Government a report on the whole subject of physical culture in Europe, is at present in London.

His visit to England has almost concluded, and his verdict is that England is very far behind the rest of Europe in all matters relating to physical culture.

"Why is this?" he was asked by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

"The subject has been neglected, your instructors are, with few exceptions, incompetent, and not enough money is spent on it, by the Boar of Education. There is the best raw material in the would to work with, and there was no lack of interest among the teachers in the schools.

"For instance, eight-five English teachers were in Denmark this year taking a physical training course, and I have found ample evidence of a growing desire for more thorough knowledge.

"Look what is being done in Berlin. During the summer months some 18,000 school children are taken into the beautiful public parks every day, they are given three meals, and are made to play games under proper expert supervision.

"Why are the London children in the congested working-class areas not dealt with in the same way? The first essential is a staff of trained instructors—men and women who are physical culture experts in every sense of the word. To-day England is neglecting a vitally important branch of educational work."

"How does the Australian system work?"

"Our great national scheme for the physical training of our boys was made possible with the commencement of the Federation. The Defence Department of Australia saw its opportunity of introducing a universal system for all the States, and after several conferences with the directors of the various States a scheme was agreed upon. All boys between twelve and fourteen have daily physical training for at least fifteen minutes This work is done in the schools, both State and private.

"My first duty as director was to select the physical training staff which was to do this important organizing work in the various States. Ten lieutenants, five captains, and one major constituted this staff. Men who had experience in physical training, and who combined military qualifications with a good knowledge of the subject, and who also had a suitable personality, were selected.

"They were put through courses of practical work under me, while they went to Melbourne University for other subjects, such as anatomy, physiology, psychology, paedagogics, chemistry, and physics. First aid and swimming had to be done thoroughly.

"Apart from daily physical training, five extra subjects are included in our compulsory syllabus, and the boys have to take two of these each year. They are swimming, organized games, marching and running, first aid and miniature rifle shooting. Between one hour and a hour and a half is given to this every week. The variety of the subjects prevents our scheme from becoming monotonous. The inclusion of swimming in this syllabus has had a most remarkable effect in promoting the teaching of swimming right through Australia."

Lieut.-Col. Peterson is convinced that if public interest were aroused a great advance would be inevitable in this country. "Establish a department, appoint properly qualified instructors, and the rest will be easy."

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

It is easy for a schoolmistress to lose her sense of humour and proportion and to acquire an exaggerated idea of her own importance, as wrapt in her mantle of Authority, and seated at her large raised desk dominating rows of similar ones, she wields despotic sway over a kingdom of young people. She is indeed monarch of all, she surveys. And in that small, aloof world, which sets the limits to her life, it is easy for her to lose sight of that bigger world which most of her pupils will presently enter some few only passing into her own. It is easy for her to fall under the numbing spell of the Machine which has moulded her during the plastic years of early youth into the pattern approved by those majestic bureaucrats, men and women, who control education, and are apt to think that to them alone wisdom and clearness of vision are vouchsafed. It is easy for her to be dazzled by the glamour of red-tape and routine, for these clearly define her path. There are few who will not choose the easiest way, the line of least resistence, and these few of so strong an individuality that no system, however relentless and thorough, can crush it. But she with rare exceptions, has been "broken in," trained to obey and not to think, except within certain grooves prescribed by those who have educated her, and so, in her turn, she fashions others as she has herself been fashioned.—H. H., in the "Morning Post."

TARIFF BURDENS.

GERMAN PREDICTION OF A REDUCTION IN DUTIES.

HIGH WORLD-PRICES.

Writing on Oct. 11 the Berlin correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" said:—The American tariff reduction as a symptom of a coming general decline of Protection occupies the anti-Protectionist Press; and speculations are made as to why a system which a few years ago seemed unassailable in most countries is now weakly on the defensive.

The answer most often given is that the world side in prices of necessaries is the cause; and that, more than any abstract considerations as to the illogicality of the system, decided the United States. The burden seems to have been felt to be unbearable when high world-prices coincided with artificially raised prices in local markets. From this point of view the Reichstag deputy, Herr Hoff, writes an article in the "Berliner Tageblatt" in which he predicts that Germany will have, as a matter of national necessity, to cut down her duties. There is no prospect, he says, of the present high world-prices declining; on the contrary, they will most probably continue to rise; and that will be a last blow to the high tariff systems.

NO QUESTION OF PRICES BEING DRIVEN DOWN.

Herr Hoff agrees with a prediction recently made by the Protectionist Professor Sering that there is no question of food prices at any future time being driven down by the opening up of fresh virgin soil. That stage is past. In particular this is true of grain; and under no circumstances can we expect a continual falling-off in grain prices such as was experienced in the middle of the seventies. It is more likely that in the next few years prices will go still higher. All the causes which have led to the recent appreciation will continue to operate not only in Germany but also everywhere else. Food prices will be driven up by the continued increase of the non-agricultural population, and by the using up of new land.

This condition has of late struck a blow to Protection, and it will strike a further blow in the future. The present high German grain tariff might, says Herr Hoff have been justified had it been imposed in order to counteract the influence on agriculture of falling world-prices; but the fact that it was put in force at a time of rising prices deprives it of all justification, and turns it into a mere measure for enrichment of the great landed proprietors. According to official figures, wheat in Germany in 1907-11 cost about £3 a ton more than it did fourteen years before; and as the wheat duty is £1 a ton, it follows that the rise in the world-price was about £2. This high world-price deprives of all excuse the further increase of the tariff which came into force in 1906. It created "an unbearable aggravation of the high prices which existed even without the tariff increase."

THE "WATERTIGHT TARIFF" QUESTION.

The great recent rise in world prices and the certainty that the rise will go further deprive, says Herr Hoff, the Agrarians of all reason for their present demand for a "water-tight tariff." The natural tendency is in the opposite direction. Once the rise in prices is shown to be continuing, a cutting down of tariffs will be inevitable. "Such a reduction can be carried without any economic upheaval even for the Agrarians; and for our people in general, including our small and middle-sized farmers, the reduction will prove a blessing."

Dr. Holles, a South German publicist, also declares that "high prices have dealt a death-blow to high tariffs." "The experience of America," he says, "shows that high duties may be borne for a long time with relatively small grumbling. As long as prices in the world market are low, high tariffs act as a not unbearable fine imposed on the consumer in the interest of a minority of producers. When world prices are low, the tariffs may artificially stimulate native production, and there is then general prosperity, so that the high home prices are borne. That is the case with America. Later there comes a period of high world-prices; and on top of these the tariff becomes unbearable; for, while it has lost the capacity of giving any fresh stimulus to native production, it is adding heavily to the appreciated world-price. That has also been the condition in America. The American tariff had ceased, even artificially, to foster industry; and had become an unproductive burden which benefited only vested interests. In this way tariffs in every country are threatened by the present high prices."

THE THREE-FOLD APPEAL OF LITERATURE.

True literature had in matter and manner to stir intellectual or emotional interest, transcending any impression produced by the record of a liberal experience. It made a three-fold appeal—to the mind, to the heart, and to the ear. In literature as in the firmament stars of many magnitudes were numbered. Shakespeare's work was the greatest contribution to English literature. But the student would not wisely ignore any book which had been admitted by recognised authority to a permanent place in the scale of fame. The study of English divided itself into four main branches—criticism, history, philology, and composition—all which asked for concurrent treatment. Criticism was at the root of the whole matter. The ultimate good derivable from the academic study of English literature largely depended on the Professor's practical interpretation of that chameleon-like term. Criticism of English literature was best defined as "exegesis"—the leading out of a book all that was in it.—Sir Sidney Lee, at the East London College.

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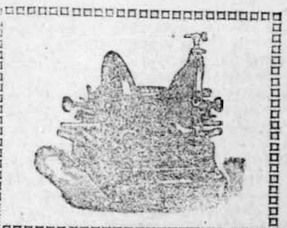

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MACHINE-MADE MORALITY.

Recently a well-known music-hall performer with a contract to appear in America was, on her arrival, detained on Ellis Island, the reason given being that she was living with a man who was not legally her husband.

A few days later writes Mr. Barry Pain in the "Westminster Gazette," a new tariff came into force, and the importation of feathers plucked from live birds was prohibited. Women disembarking at New York had the aigrettes torn from their hats by Customs officials.

It is unquestionably true that it would be desirable that the irregular union of man and woman should not exist. It is also—and perhaps equally—desirable that the plumes should not be torn from the living bird, especially when, as in the case of the aigrette, the bird only possesses these plumes during the breeding season, and the death of the mother bird means the starvation of the family. Thus at a first glance it would really seem that New York is giving us a splendid lead in the matter of morals, and that the mil' nnium is approaching.

The first glance is occasionally deceptive Second thoughts suggest a need for discrimination and for consistency. All irregular unions are not to be judged in the same way, and circumstances alter cases. Men and women of genius have frequently been guilty of such irregular union, and their lives have been written afterwards by sober and scholarly biographers without any perceptible tone of moral indignation. We may ask also if the stage in America is to be so far reformed that no actor or actress will be permitted to appear who is guilty or has ever been guilty, of such irregular union.

Even in the matter of the aigrettes a certain amount of consistency seems to be called for. We remember Mr. Upton Sinclair's book. Is cruelty in the meat-canning industry absolutely unknown in America now? Does every good American decline—as everybody should decline—to see a show by a troupe of performing dogs?

And we must make allowance, too, for the marvellous feminine gift for not assimilating facts. The question of the aigrette has been freely ventilated. The Press has attacked it and pamphlets have been written upon it. But there are many women who do not know that when they wear the aigrette they are encouraging the most filthy cruelty. There are even many women in this country who could not tell you the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Facts which seem to lie outside their own sphere do not penetrate. They refuse to hear, or they hear and forget. Some, with a touch of crookedness, seem to think that they save the situation by saying that their natural aigrette is artificial. Anyhow, the fact remains that many women who do adorn themselves in this disgusting way are not in the least cruel at heart, and would be filled with righteous rage if they saw a boy throwing stones at a cat.

Of course, consistency is not always possible. All the steps in a reform cannot be taken immediately and simultaneously, and if it is suggested that discrimination should be used in judging an irregular union of man and woman, this is not to deny the merits of self-sacrifice and a saintly celibacy. But taking this all into account, it would still seem that first-glance conclusions as to the moral efforts of New York must be modified.

It may be that New York is now demanding from its visitors a perfection to which its own citizens cannot always attain, but too much should not be made of that. Man preach far better than they practise, and their sermons are not always ineffective. It is more important to ask if the sermon is likely to be effective in this case.

It is sometimes necessary in medicine to treat the symptoms as they arise, but it is not desirable. Where the case is correctly diagnosed and understood, it is the cause of the symptoms which is treated. The defect of machine-made morality is that it invariably treats symptoms and not causes. Even when it is apparently successful it is not perfectly satisfactory.

Take, for instance, the case of a poor author who wants a two-seater and a dictaphone. He has imagination. He has written detective stories. He is familiar with police methods. He would possibly be able to expropriate his two-seater and his dictaphone without detection. He does not do it, solely because if he were detected he would be punished and disgraced. Here is a success for machine-made morality. But his case is less satisfactory than that of the other poor author, of equal ability and similar desires, who would not steal the two seater and the dictaphone, even if there were not laws in existence.

Pains and penalties may ensure to some extent right action, but moral education ensures right thinking. The moral education of the people is a much slower, much less showy, and much less common thing. The voices of law and religion have been so loud in their condemnation of irregular unions that many a woman (with no moral education at all) believes now that she really in her heart loathes and detests anything of the kind. It is not always certain that detestation produced in this way would be a sufficient deterrent in her own time of trial. It is by no means certain that the austerity with which she refused such a union for herself would not be acquired by a loss of charity to judge fairly an exceptional case in others. It is extraordinary how much fuss we make about right action and how little about right thinking, when we remember that on right thinking right action must inevitably follow.

If fashion decreed that women should not wear pieces of dead birds on their heads, and if in consequence a feeling of social inferiority were the punishment of the women who transgressed, the murder trade would be abolished far more effectively by vanity than it ever will be by Customs officials. But the result would be no more satisfactory. It would only mean that one form of vanity had killed another. It would not mean that more women had taken to thinking what they were doing and to hate cruelty in their souls.

One would not, of course, discourage New York in its attempts to make us better. Missionary work is always more romantic than home work. But as it is good work on wrong lines, we must guard against too optimistic an estimate of the moral return to be expected.

MEANING OF MEMORY.

IS IT INDELIBLE.

Discoursing in the "Nineteenth Century" on "The Meaning of Memory," Mr. W S. Lilly follows many other psychologists, old and new, in declaring it to be "absolutely certain" that "nothing which once enters into the memory ever leaves it." To the ordinary man, whose memory is a lucky-bag in which there are far more blanks than prizes, this assertion seems very like sheer nonsense. It is so flatly opposed, writes Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News," in fact, to everyday experience, that the philosophers evidently cannot mean what they seem to say. "There is no such thing," says De Quincey, "as ultimate forgetting"; and M. Bergson is of the same opinion. The stress, no doubt, is on the word "ultimate." It is not, it cannot be, denied that there are myriads of facts, once present to our minds, which we can by no practical possibility recall; but it is asserted that they are all still there, like jewels cast into the ocean, and might theoretically be recovered if we could but dive deep enough. Nay, more; both Mr. Lilly and M. Bergson believe in what the former calls a "general excitation" of memory, or, as we might say, a general resurrection, when the sea shall give up all its sunken treasures. Such a general resurrection is said to occur (oddly enough) when a man is on the point of drowning: his whole past life flashing through his mind in a single instant of time.

Now, frankly, is it not a little disconcerting to find serious thinkers putting forward so impracticable a theory of memory, and adducing as proof a manifest illusion reported by some people (not all) who have narrowly escaped drowning? It may readily be admitted that every experience has a certain effect on the mind, leaving it not absolutely the same as it would have been without that experience. My whole past, and indeed the past of all my ancestors, is latent in my organism; but does that mean that it is latent in my memory? To say so is to play with words. The testimony of the semi-drowned, whatever value we may attach to it, cannot possibly be forced to mean that they actually re-lived their lives in every detail. Though I were drowned ten times over, I could not recall more than a few scattered scenes from my biography.

ULTIMATE FORGETTING.

Just think for a moment what is implied in the statement that "there is no such thing as ultimate forgetting." Every perception glides over instantaneously into memory. When we say that we see a thing, we mean that we identify the visual image of the moment with another visual image (real or imaginary) which we remember to have perceived half a second or half a century ago. If all experience, then, is automatically registered, we must have latent in our memory the pattern of every carpet we ever trod, every foam-fleck on every wave of every sea we ever looked out upon, and so on through all the infinity of detail that is crowded into every hour of our lives. Even if we try to make the theory more manageable by supposing (without any clear warrant) that nothing is registered that does not come more or less completely within the focus of our attention, we do not sensibly lessen the difficulty. We should then have to conceive (for instance) that every line we had ever read remained imprinted in our memory, and would reappear in consciousness, along with millions on millions of other records, on the application of an appropriate stimulus, such as the imminence of death. Is this what Mr. Lilly and M. Bergson really believe? It is the very least they imply in declaring that "nothing which once enters into the memory ever leaves it."

In its very terms, the evidence on which they rely contradicts their theory. Mr. Lilly quotes a certain Admiral Bickford, who, after being nearly drowned, wrote as follows:—

> The whole period of my past existence seemed to be placed before me in a kind of panoramic review, and each act of it seemed to be accompanied by a consciousness of right and wrong. . . . Indeed, many trifling events which had long been forgotten then crowded upon my imagination.

This last phrase gives the whole case away. If "many" trifling events crowded upon the Admiral's imagination, it is manifest that he did not even suppose himself to have recalled all the incalculable multitude of his experiences. Now hear M. Bergson:

> In people who see the menace of instant death suddenly rise up before them, in the Alpine climber sliding towards the abyss, in men on the point of drowning or of hanging, it would seem that a rapid reversal of the attention may be produced—something like a right-about-face of the consciousness, which, hitherto facing the future, and absorbed in the necessities of action, suddenly loses interest in them. This is sufficient to make thousands upon thousands of "forgotten" details recur to the memory—to make a man's whole history unroll itself before him like a panorama.

These "thousands upon thousands" are, of course, wholly unverifiable; and, in any case, what are "thousands upon thousands" to the billions upon billions of the impressions of a lifetime?

GENERAL EXCITATION OF MEMORY.

A friend of mine who came within an ace of drowning tells me that he experienced no "general excitation" of memory. His last thought before losing consciousness was perfectly simple; it was, "Emily (his wife) will hear of this at three o'clock." There is no reason, however, to doubt that the legend of the life-panorama represents a psychological fact. When a man in full health—his brain un-enfeebled by disease—finds the bottom of his life suddenly drop out, it is highly probable that during the last moments of consciousness the wheels of his thought should whirl with inconceivable rapidity, and a long "panorama" should unroll before his mind's eye. But is there any reason for supposing that the panorama actually contains a thousandth, or a millionth, or a trillionth part of his life-experience? Does a stockbroker, glissading down a glacier, live through all the fluctuations of all the securities he has ever dealt in? Does a drowning doctor remake all his diagnoses and rescribble all his prescriptions? Does a journalist, standing on the hangman's trap—pardon the absurd hypothesis!—re-read all that he has ever read, and rewrite all that he has ever written? It is impossible to suppose that Mr. Lilly imagines anything so grotesque. But, if not, why should he insist on describing memory in terms which all experience from within and all evidence from without are at one in contradicting?

PARIS FASHIONS.

GENERAL SURVEY.

A correspondent writes to "The Times."

In a copy of *Le Journal des Modes* published in 1815 there is a picture of an *élégante* who might have been met in Paris on Oct. 13. It is not only in the charm of the dainty figure, but also in the considered details of the dress that this century-old print wears so modern an air. The short straight skirt with its three flounces, the somewhat high waist, the fichu crossed to form a V opening at the neck, and the long sleeves, fitting the arms closely, are items to be discovered in many of the new winter models. For all that, however, it is a mistake to conclude that the year 1815 has had a predominant influence in determining the fashions. If the idea is suggested by a first glance round the dressmaker's salon, it is quickly dismissed when other models appear. For a very large number are to be found destitute of flounces and fichus, and indeed of every detail in which might be traced the influence of that notable period.

It is probable, indeed, that the onlooker who is seeking the leading inspiration of the hour will then be entirely bewildered, because variety and even contradiction are to be found everywhere. It would indeed seem that the designers, having been obsessed for a season in turn by the periods of the Directoire and the Empire, by the wonderful line of classic draperies, by the quaint and artistic charm of Japanese dress, and by the gorgeous colour and embroideries of the costumes of Egypt, of Bulgaria, or of Russia, now give their well-stored minds the opportunity to select and to combine these ideas in order that their models may before all things be characterized by a spirit of modernity.

THE MODERN SPIRIT.

And undoubtedly this spirit, if it is to be found first in the appreciation of cleverness and originality rather than in the worship of the beautiful, does pervade the new fashions in Paris. For though it be untrue to say that in them no beauty is to be found admiration is more often roused by the revelation of originality than by a sense of the exquisite. With the very narrow skirt (which proves the pervading idea that links all the models together in spite of a hundred divergent details) and with the broken line which so often characterizes its beauty must often be absent. It is indeed strange that the narrow skirt, which has been so hackneyed, should still persist. But this autumn it is at the hem narrower than ever. In many instances tunics or draperies or flounces moderate the skimpy effect; but these are carefully arranged to that the slim silhouette may not be altogether destroyed. Even the width at the hips, of which so much has been heard, is no necessary mark of the new modes. Many a dress is indeed swathed tightly round the hips, and the line of the whole figure is then as straight and lithe as that of a boy. Again, though there are models which display the low waist-line, as yet I have not discovered these at any of the leading salons. On the contrary, the dressmakers display an eagerness to maintain the waist at the normal position, and here it is marked by a belt or a sash; but there is no attempt to diminish its size, and it is still perfectly supple and unrestrained. Indeed, the woman who would be exactly endowed with the modish figure of the hour must wear her stays lower than ever before. That they should start at the waist is the counsel of perfection, but none except the slim can safely follow it. The corsage is still in many instances a mere filmy arrangement of chiffon or tulle, and this harmonizes in colour with the skirt. But to this rule again there are many exceptions, and no only dresses for the afternoon, but some of those designed for the evening, display the corsage cosily arranged in the more substantial materials in which the skirt is fashioned.

Meanwhile the V-shaped decolletage for the day-time is still adopted by every one in Paris. But there are many signs which suggest that the modish woman is somewhat weary of an idea which has long been seen on the boulevards. Moreover, the decolletage is now almost as low in the daytime as it is in the evening. And though this idea is no without charm when it reveals a pretty white neck, it is very unattractive when adopted by a woman who has long passed the threshold of life. Therefore those dressmakers who are trying to restore the high collars are sure to meet with success. Needless to say that they are not suggesting that their clients should revert to the straight transparent collarbands which they have only quite recently abandoned. They know too well that the Parisienne will have none of these until they are sufficiently old-fashioned to become new once more. But the high collars of the hour display an infinite variety. It is not difficult to believe that the Medicis pattern has been the inspiration in many instances, just as the Robespierre type has proved the influence in others. The result is to be seen in a large number of upstanding collars of lace and tulle wired and shaped in a fantastic and often a very becoming manner, and in as many more of satin or velvet, which are brought up rather high at the back and rolled over in a fashion which is seemingly careless but in reality full of art and cleverness.

THE NOTE OF CONTRAST.

These collars of velvet or satin afford an opportunity for introducing a note of contrast in a dress. And it is an opportunity which the Parisian dressmaker never fails to appreciate. In the spring he found it in the ceinture; and he made this a thing of glowing colour or rich embroidery and one of first importance in the dress, whereas in the new models the ceinture is seldom so carefully considered. Here and there, it is true, some silk of gorgeous hue is drawn carelessly round the waist, to be finished with an end at the side or to be lost beneath the folds of the draperies at the back. But more often the waist is finished with a belt of the material, or with a simple ceinture of black satin or moire, or the draperies of the corsage are cleverly carried over the waist and round it, so that no belt is needed. Sometimes, indeed, no colour contrast is to be found in a dress. And then the dainty woman provides it by the flower which she tucks into the corsage or waist. Sometimes she chooses a single rose in flaming scarlet, at others a peony in glorious purple, and again a huge bunch of violets, or a spray of delicate orchids in curious browns and yellows. Or, eschewing colour, she takes a large clematis in smooth white velvet and, thrusting it into the front of her coat, endows her whole costume with a note of originality, and so achieves success. At other times contrast is well and happily supplied by ornaments of fur. And who will deny that such contrast is not all-sufficient? Bands of the rich dark furs such as sable or kunk prove an exquisite foil to some of the new blues and greens and yellows, just as those of the lighter skins, including dyed fox, polecat, civet, and the like, relieve the ombre dress of dark blue or black. In the evening too touches of fur are often introduced on a dress. Or embroideries of gold or of steel, of diamante, of jet, or of jewels serve as a decoration when other contrast is avoided.

Though the salons of the great dressmakers often reveal unexpected schemes of wonderful colour, the Parisians are still wearing much black and dark blue. It is prophesied, however, that green is to be the colour of the winter, and therefore models are carried out in many beautiful shades of green which recall now the soft tones of jade, and again the glowing colour of a magnificent emerald, the yellow shade of the willow leaf in autumn, and the subdued green of the trees when summer is waning. Sometimes these greens are combined with shades of blue, which are wonderfully chosen so that an artistic effect may be ensured. But the idea is a perilous one for the many whose eye is not perfectly attuned to colour.

FREEDOM IN THE NARROW SKIRT.

Meanwhile it is interesting to note how unningly necessary freedom is given to the very narrow skirt. Sometimes, it is true, it is slashed in the manner to which we are already accustomed. But in many models the idea is carried out with far more subtlety; and then too much restriction is obviated by an invisible pleat, or by a careful taping of the edge of the hem. Sometimes a square piece is cut out at the back or the whole edge is scalloped, or a V opening appears in front. But, no matter how it be arranged, the short and narrow skirt displays the feet and ankles in such a way that no woman can forego the careful consideration of her chausseure. Silk stockings of gossamer fineness are still modish, and the Frenchwoman trips along in her inimitable manner on very high-heeled shoes decorated with huge bows or buckles or bound round the insteps and ankles with ribbons. Sometimes, too, she adopts high boots of coloured cloth and varnished leather, and these are undoubtedly neat, particularly on wet and muddy days. But these demand pretty slim ankles if they are to have the smart effect they deserve. There are instances in which it is noted that the colour chosen for the cloth of the boot is repeated in some detail of the dress and again in the hat for while a large number of the hats are black, many are permitted the relief of an ornament in colour which is to be found in a flower, an aigrette, or a ribbon. The majority of these hats are small, or while some are really small others only appear so in comparison with those large hats which still linger in our memories, and perhaps in our affections. For it must be acknowledged that while many of the new shapes are extremely smart, they are not so becoming to the Englishwoman as the wide-brimmed hats. It is not only that, being of a larger type, she seldom appears at her best in the little chapeau, but she is not so willing as the Parisian to devote the time to her coiffure which the small millinery certainly demands.

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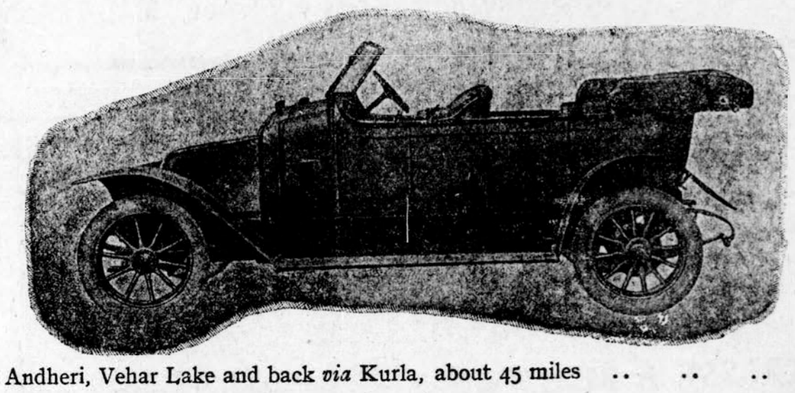

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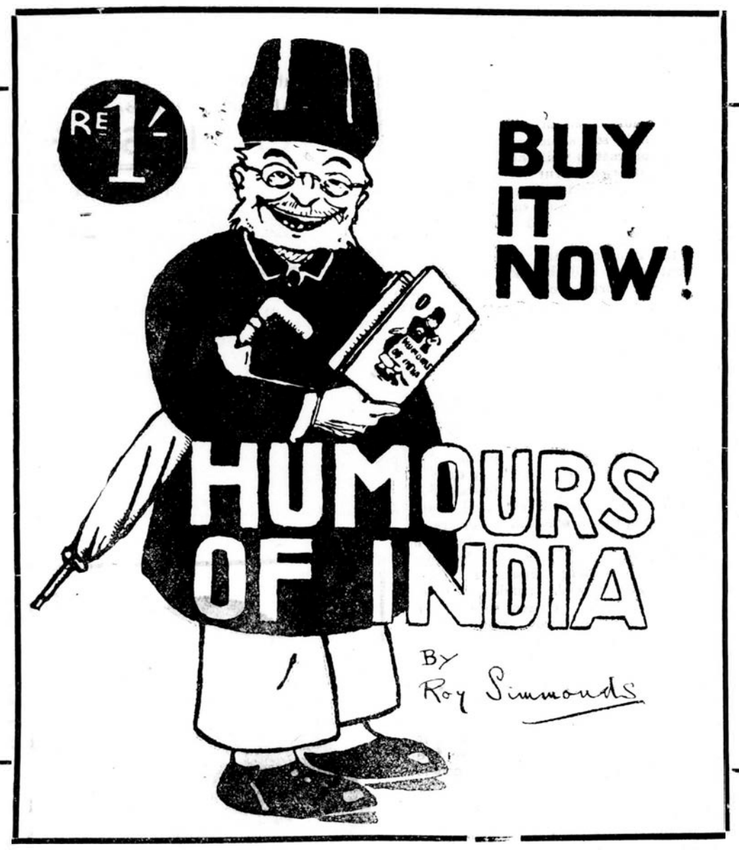

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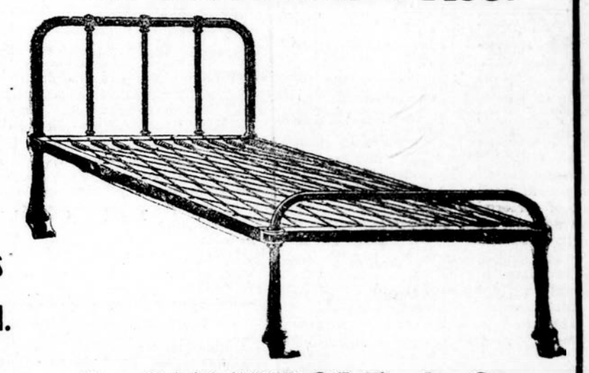

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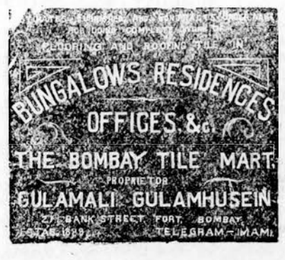

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